MY TEACHER

2021

Connect plus



First Term

L.E. 55

My Teacher



Connect plus

3

First term

Prepared by
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Connect plus 3



We should like so much to thank the many people whose suggestions and criticisms have helped us with this book.

We should be very glad to hear from students or teachers using this book who find mistakes or omissions or who have comments or suggestions of any kind.

Special thanks to Mr. Waheed Mohamed for his sincere help in producing this book.

Please write to us.

Adel Hodhod
Dina Hodhod
Dalia Hodhod

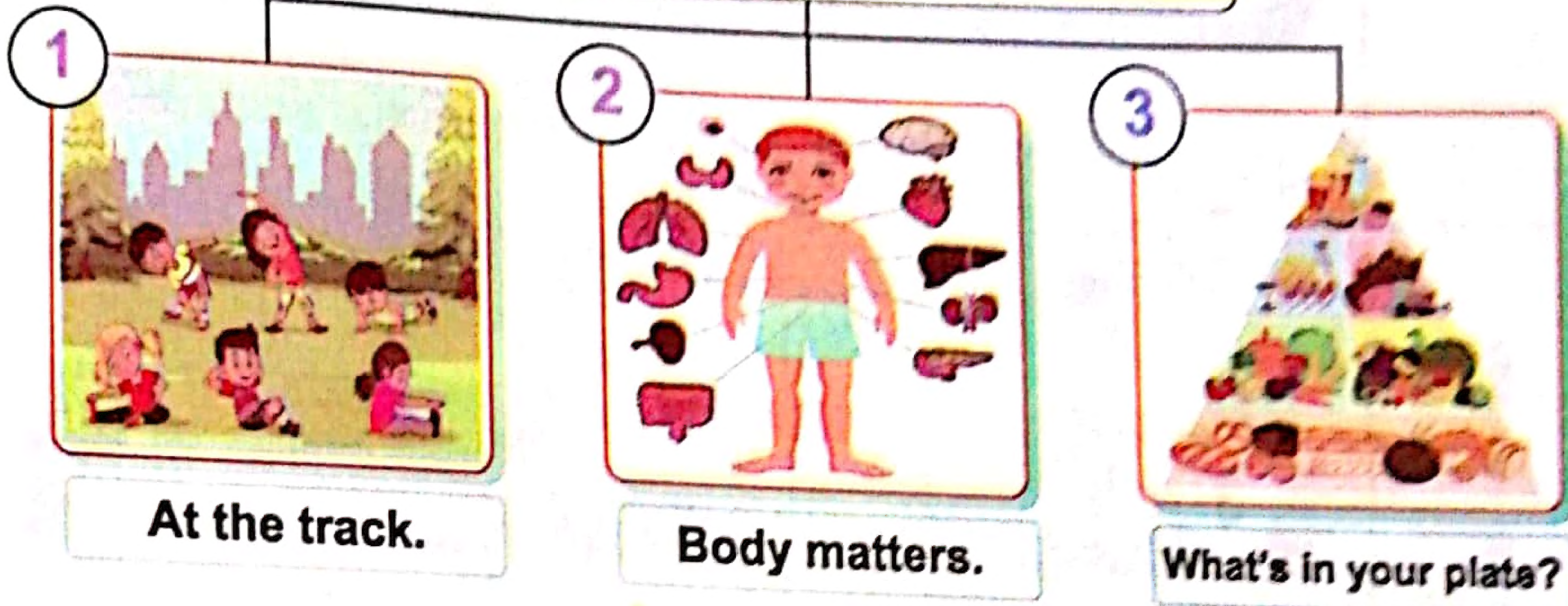





The book is divided into two main themes

Theme : 1

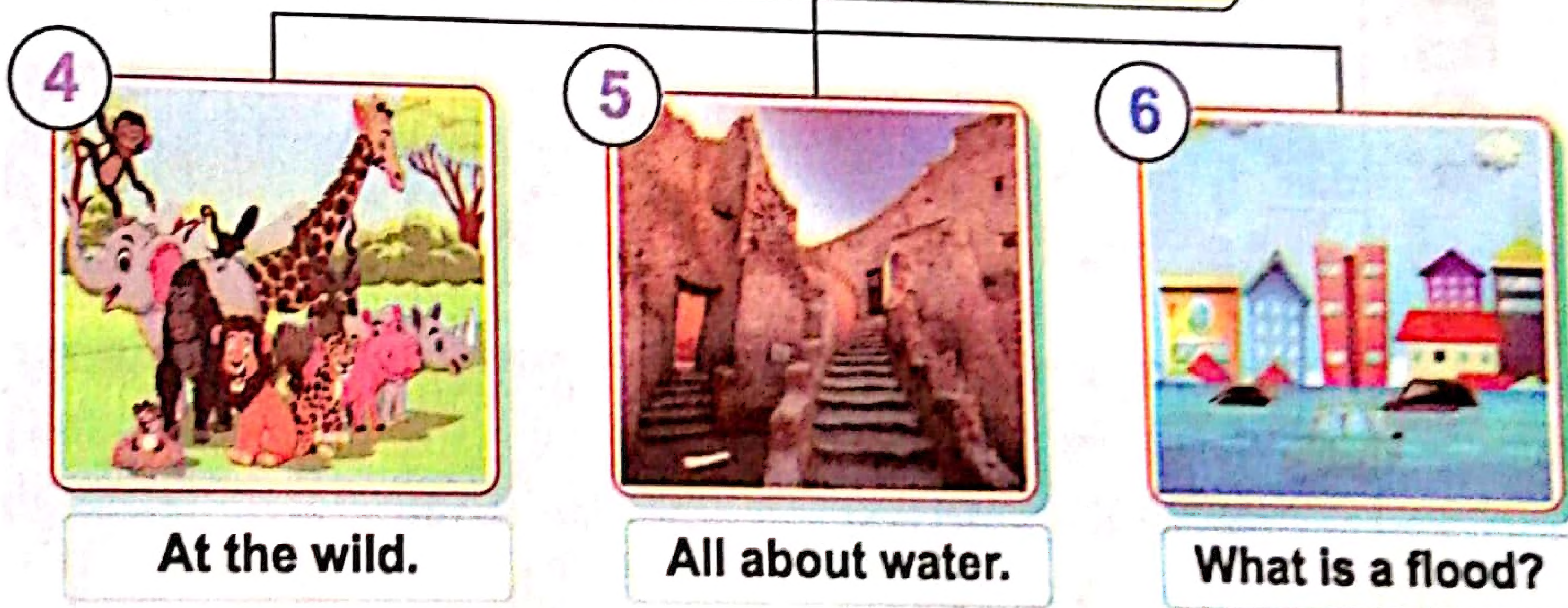
Who am I ?



1. At the track.
2. Body matters.
3. What's in your plate?

Theme : 2

The world around me.



4. At the wild.
5. All about water.
6. What is a flood?

Story — Fares and the Fish.

Fares and the Fish.

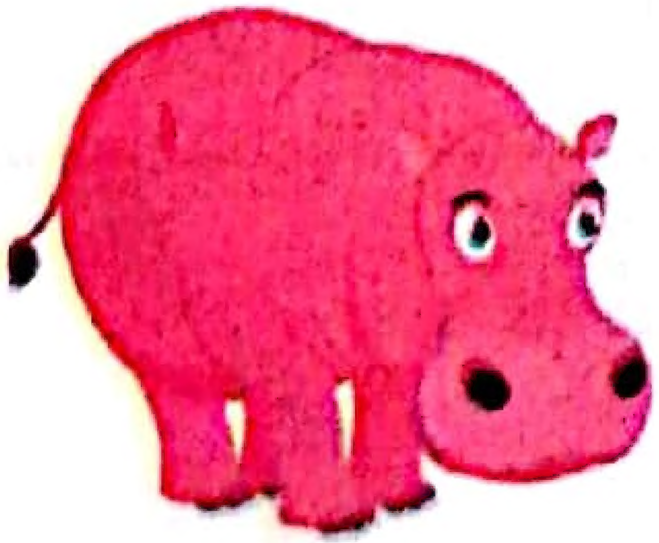
Contents

Let's remember

Vocabulary

Pictorial words

Animals حيوانات

			
chicken دجاجة	cow بقرة	donkey حمار	duck بطه
			
fish سمكة	goat ماعزه	horse حصان	rabbit أرنب
			
hippo فرس النهر	giraffe زرافه	rhino وحيد القرن	lion أسد

Transportation وسائل نقل



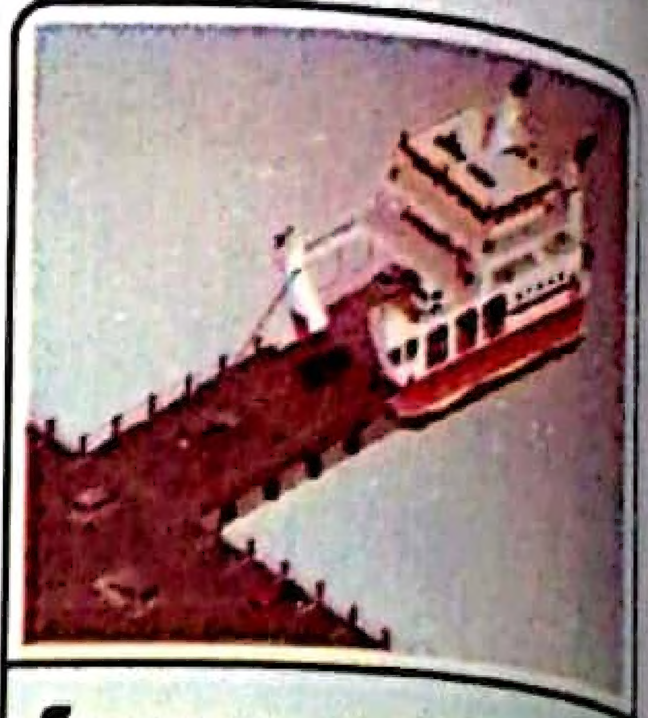
airplane طياره



boat مركب



car سياره



ferry معديه



train قطار



taxi تاكسى

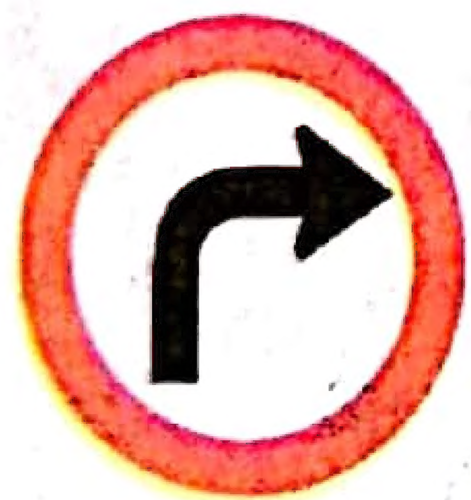


ship سفينه



bicycle دراجه

Directions الاتجاهات



right يمين



left شمال



between شمال

Musical instrument أدوات موسيقية



flute ناى



guitar جيتار



oud عود



violin كمنجه



piano بيانو



drum طبله

Communication وسائل اتصال



cell phone موبايل



telephone تليفون



postcard كارت معايده



text message رسالة نصيه

Jobs وظائف



conductor كمسرى



co.pilot مساعد طيار



flight attendant مضيفة جوية



pilot طيار



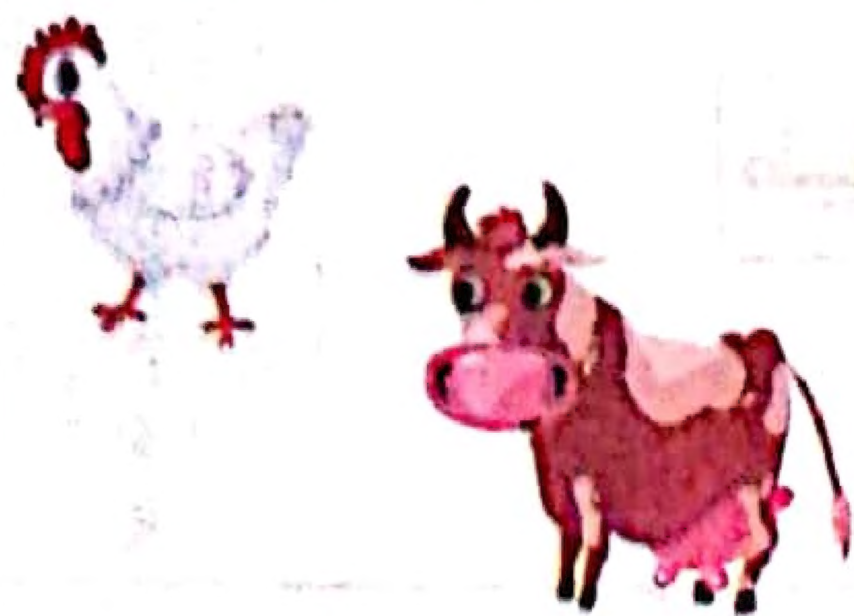
mechanic ميكانيكى



engineer مهندس

Activities

1 Read and circle.


chicken

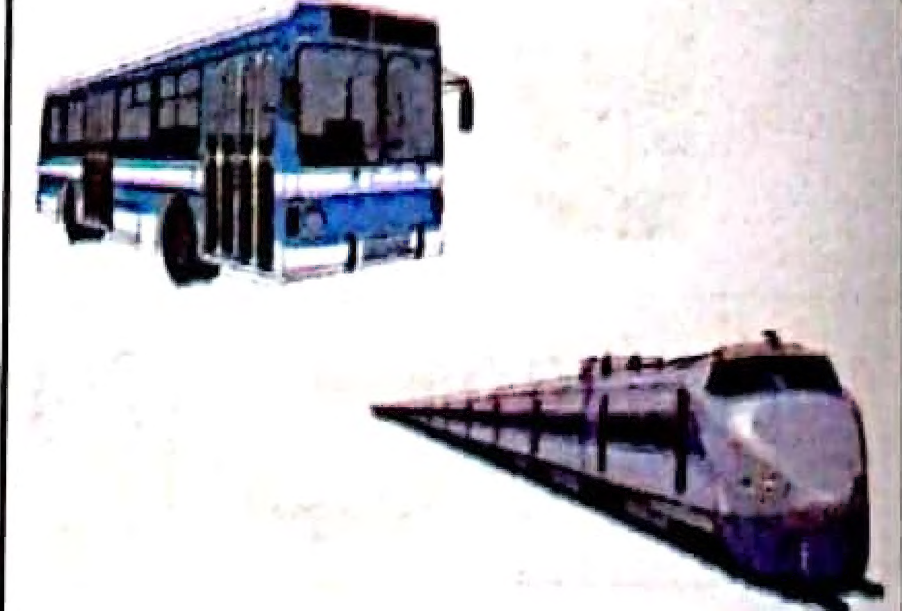

giraffe


rabbit


pilot



taxi


train


guitar


left


drum

2 Supply the missing letter.


mech – nic


tele – hone


pian –


flu – e

 bo – t	 go – t	 sh – p	 gira – fe
 engin – er	 condu – tor	 h – rse	 li – n

Phonics

/ cl /   / fl /

 clock	 cloud	 flag	 flood

/ pl /   / fr /

 plant	 plane	 frog	 fred

/ tr /


truck


train

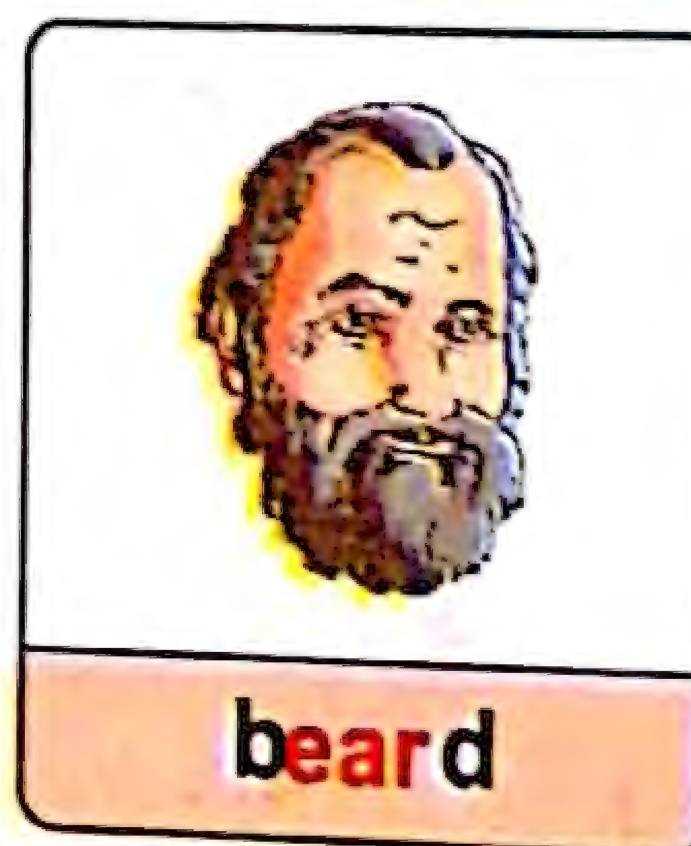
يتم دمج الحرفين كأنهم صوت واحد
في أول الكلمة

/ air /


chair


hair

/ ear /


beard


ear

/ spr /


spring


sprint

/ str /


string


strong

Silent letters


thumb


lamb


light


knot

UNIT 1

At the track





- **Scope of unit 1**

Vocabulary

- athlete , compete , distance , jump , measure , medal , race , throw , track , win , event.
- come second , support a friend , try harder , warm up.
- apologize , have fun , listen , make fun of , pressure someone, spread rumors , support , tell secrets.

Language

- She will (be happy).
- It won't (be easy).
- Will they (be tired).

Phonics

- soft / **c** / : ra**c**e , distan**c**e , **c**ity , **c**itadel.
  i**c**e , spa**c**e , bi**c**ycle , mi**c**e , poli**c**e.

Values

- Being a good friend.

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

- **Math** : Units of measurements.
- **Social studies** : World records.

LESSON 1 Vocabulary

SB P. (2 - 3)

Pictorial words


distance
مسافه بين الأشخاص


track
مضمار السباق


race
سباق


athlete
لاعب جرى


medal
ميداليه رياضيه


throw
يحدف سهم


jump
يقفز


compete
يتنافس


win
يفوز


measure
ولد يقيس طوله

Dictionary words

Nouns أسماء

track	a place for racing	مضمار السباق
sports event	important competition in sport	حدث رياضى
athlete	a person who can jump, run in sports competitions	رياضى
competition	event in which people try to win	مسابقه
running	moving quickly	الجرى
jumping	moving quickly off the ground	القفز
medal	a piece of metal given as a prize	ميداليه
distance	the amount of space	مسافه
field	area of land used for sports	ملعب
throwing	pushing something out of your hand	رمى

Verbs أفعال

throw	to send something	يرمى
jump	to move quickly off the ground	يقفز
wear	to have clothes	يرتدى
compete	try to win	يتنافس
win	to be the best, first	يفوز
measure	to find the size	يقيس

Adjectives صفات

different	not the same	مختلف
quickly	doing something in a short time	سريع
high	to the top	عالى
far	distant	بعيد

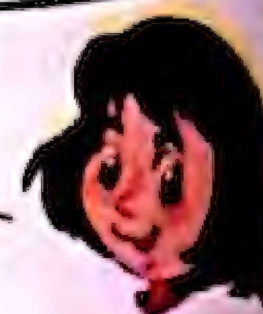
Speaking

What sports events do you like?





I like running.



What sports events do you like?





I like jumping.



What sports events do you like?





I like throwing.



What sports events do you like?





I like football.



Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

tra – – مضمار السباق	we – – يرتدى
eve – – حدث رياضى	w – – يفوز
athl – – – لاعب رياضى	meas – – – يقيس
compet – – – – – مسابقه	differ – – – مختلف
runn – – – جرى	quic – – – بسرعه
jum – – – – قفز	hi – – مرتفع
med – – ميداليه	spo – – رياضه
dista – – – مسافه	bla – – اسود
fie – – أرض الملعب	gre – – اخضر
thro – – – – رمى	r – – احمر

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Adel	..................(1)............................?
Dalia	I like jumping.
Dalia	What sports event do you like?
Adel	..................(2)...............................

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) We are at the (home – competition – track), there is a big sports event.

2) Lots of (teachers – athletes – medals) are competing in a sports event.

3) The athletes are (measuring – wearing – competing) green, red and black.

4) Adel is a good runner, I think he will (win – jump – throw).

5) I am at a sports (event – race – distance) with mommy and my brother.

6) I can see athletes running at the (medal – track – event).

7) Adel can (throw – measure – jump) high.

8) The (event – competition – track) is 800 meters.

9) I hope Waleed (wins – throws – measure) today.

10) Basil is getting a (track – medal – race).

11) Three meters is a good (race – athlete – distance) for throwing the ball.

12) What (athlete – race – sports) event do you like?

13) I like watching the long (throw – jump – run).

14) Lots of athlete are (competing – measuring – throwing) in a sports event.

15) We can see athlete (sleeping – running – eating) at the track.

16) Adel can jump (down – out – up) high.

17) The track is 800 (kilos – metres – centimetres) around the field.

18) Three metres is a good distance for (jumping – throwing – running) the ball.

19) Today, we are (in – at – with) the track.

20) The athlete are running very (high – big – quickly).

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Today, we are at the track. There is a big sports events. Lots of athletes from different schools are competing. They are wearing red, blue, green and black. There are competitions in running, jumping and throwing.

1) What are the athletes wearing?

....

2) Where can you see the sports event?

....

3) Athletes comes from different ....

a) countries b) schools c) cities

4) There is a competition in ....

a) football b) swimming c) running

5 Copy the following sentences in your best handwriting.

1) I think the athlete wearing red will win.

....

2) I like watching the long jump.

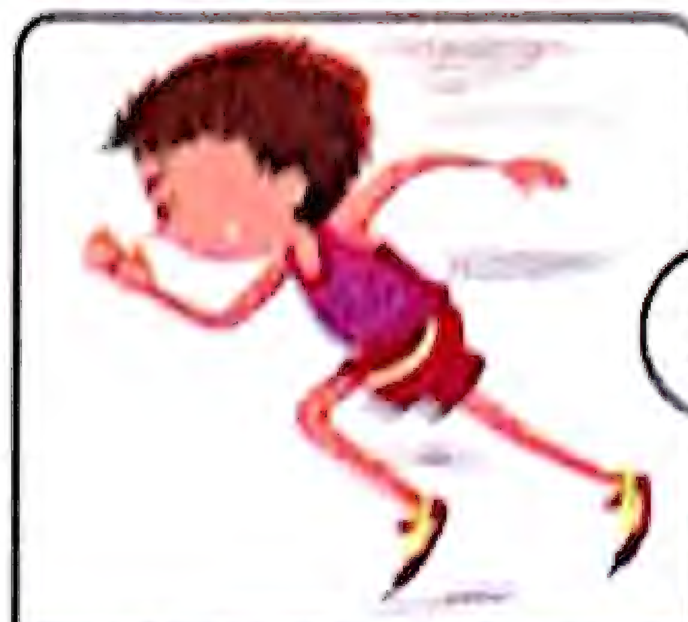
....

LESSON 2 Language Use

SB P. (4 - 5)

Pictorial words

Adjectives صفات


fast سريع

×


slow بطئ


high عالى

×


low منخفض


near قريب

×


far بعيد


happy سعيد

×


sad حزين

Dictionary words

think (v)	يعتقد	wear (v)	يرتدى
T-shirt (v)	تى شيرت	green (adj)	اخضر
win (v)	يفوز	school (n)	مدرسه
medal (n)	ميداليه	today (n)	اليوم
easy (adj)	سهل	difficult (adj)	صعب
tired (adj)	متعب	hear (v)	يسمع
winner (n)	فائز	jump (v)	يقفز
run (v)	يجرى	throw (v)	يرمى

second (v)	ثانيه	amazing (adj)	رائع
race (v)	سباق		

Grammar

Future with will



I think the athlete wearing green T-shirt **will win**.



The winner **will be** happy.

Form

Subject	Affirmative	Question form
I will be	I won't be	Will I be .... ?
You will be	You won't be	Will you be .... ?
He will be	He won't be	Will he be .... ?
She will be	She won't be	Will she be .... ?
It will be	It won't be	Will it be .... ?
We will be	We won't be	Will we be .... ?
They will be	They won't be	Will they be .... ?

Use

We often use **will** after the verbs (**hope**, **think** and **expect**) to talk about future.

e.g. I think our school **will get** a medal today.
I hope Adel **will win** the race.

Speaking

Will it be a good competition?

I think the event will be amazing.





Will Adel win today?

I hope Adel will win.





Note

- I will = I'll
- I will not = I won't

Comparison of adjectives with – er , – est



The athlete number 4 is **faster than** number 9.



The athlete number 4 is **the fastest** one.

- We can compare two people with the comparative form **adjective -er + than**
- We can compare three or more people with the superlative form **the adjective -est**

fast	سريع	faster	the fastest
high	عالى	higher	the highest
slow	بطئ	slower	the slowest

Study the examples

Name	Time for 100-meter race
Fares	18 seconds
Sherif	14 seconds
Amir	15 seconds
Tarek	16 seconds
Adam	17 seconds

- Sherif is **the fastest** runner.
- Fares is **the slowest** runner.
- Amir is **faster than** Adam.
- Tarek is **faster than** Fares.
- Amir is **slower than** Sherif.

Activities

1 Underline the correct word(s).

1) I think our school (was – will – is) get a medal.
2) I think the event (is – was – will) be amazing.
3) The winner will (be – is – does) happy.
4) (Will – Won't – Is) it be a good competition?
5) It (will – won't – is) be difficult to hear him. He is very near.
6) Dalia can (throw – jump – run) the ball fifteen meters.
7) Dina jumped (high – higher – highest) than Lara.

8) Adel is the (fast – faster – fastest) runner.
9) Basil is slower (the – than – from) Amina.
10) My car is (small – smaller – smallest) than yours.
11) I hope Dalia (is – will – does) jump four meters.
12) My school is the (far – farther – farthest) one.
13) I think the athlete wearing the red T-shirt (is – was – will) win.
14) Dalia is (fast – faster – fastest) than Mona.
15) Hany is (the – than – this) fastest boy.
16) Dina runs (fast – faster – fastest) than Youssef.
17) (Will – Are – Have) they be tired?
18) Aswan is the (far – farther – farthest) city.
19) I hope my dad (is – will – was) come early.
20) Tarek is faster (than – this – the) Reem.

2 Check your vocabulary.

fa – –	سريع	sl – –	بطئ
hi – –	عالى	hap – –	سعيد
tir – –	متعب	ea – –	سهل
diffi – – – –	صعب	med – –	ميداليه
seco – –	ثانيه	T-sh – – –	تى شيرت
win – – – –	فائز	amaz – – –	رائع
ru –	يجرى	thr – –	يرمى
jum –	يقفز	wea –	يرتدى
athl – – –	لاعب رياضى	competi – – – –	مسابقة
ra – –	سباق		

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets.

1) Dina jumped 120 cm. Amira jumped 125 cm. (higher)

....

2) Adel runs 100 meters in 15 seconds. Basil runs 100 meters in 18 seconds. (faster)

....

3) Dalia want to win a medal. (I hope)

....

4) No boy is faster than Adel. (the fastest)

....

5) Athlete number 5 runs quickly to win. (I think)

....

6) Amina runs faster than Mona and Nahed. (the fastest)

....

7) My car is smaller than all the cars. (the smallest)

....

8) Hany is faster than Youssef. (slower)

....

9) Adam is slower than Amira and Tarek. (the slowest)

....

10) No one can jump higher than Fares. (the highest)

....

4 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



event / amazing

....


athlete / red

....


winner / happy

....

5 Look at the table and complete the sentences.

Name	Time for 100-meter race
Adel	13 seconds
Dina	19 seconds
Dalia	15 seconds
Amina	17 seconds
Basil	14 seconds

1) .... the fastest.
2) .... the slowest.
3) .... faster than ....
4) .... slower than ....

LESSON 3 Reading & writing

SB P. (6 - 7)

Pictorial words


come second
واحد يفوز بالمركز الثانى


do exercise
واحد يؤدى تمارين


warm up
تسخين


get fit
واحد ذو لياقه بدينه


support a friend
يدعم صديق

Dictionary words

warm up	get your body ready to do exercise تسخين
support a friend	help a friend يدعم صديق
come second	to be the next person to finish after the winner يحصل على المركز الثانى
try harder	work hard to do better بذل جهد اكبر
get fit	to be healthy يتمتع بلياقه بدنيه

track (n)	مضمار السباق	friend (n)	صديق
athlete (n)	رياضى	exercise (n)	تمرينات رياضيه
week (n)	اسبوع	parents (n)	والدين
weekend (n)	عطلة نهايه الأسبوع	runner (n)	عداء
competition (n)	مسابقه	race (n)	سباق
record (v)	يسجل	healthy (adj)	صحى
bring (v)	يحضر	fruits (n)	فواكه
snack (n)	وجبه خفيفه	drink (v)	يشرب
problem (n)	مشكله	worried (adj)	قلق
water (n)	ماء	food (n)	طعام
train (v)	يتدرب		

Joining words كلمات الربط

(**and** و) نستخدم للربط بين فعلين او شيئين

e.g. I like running **and** jumping.

(**but** لكن) نستخدم لربط جملتين بينهما تناقض

e.g. I like running **but** I'm not very fast.

(**because** لأن) نستخدم لربط جملتين لإعطاء السبب

e.g. It's hard to run today **because** it's hot.

(**so** لذلك) نستخدم لربط جملتين لإعطاء السبب

e.g. He has a race next week **so** he trains every day.

(**or** أو) نستخدم عند الأختيار بين شيئين

e.g. She doesn't like throwing **or** jumping.

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

do exerci – – – يؤدى تمرينات	week – – – نهايه الأسبوع
supp – – – a friend يدعم صديق	rec – – – يسجل
get f – – يتمتع بلياقه بدينه	bri – – يحضر
come seco – – يحصل على المركز الثانى	probl – – مشكله
wa – – up تسخين	heal – – – صحى
fru – – – فواكه	fo – – طعام
ra – – سباق	frie – – صديق
tra – – مضمار سباق	competi – – – مسابقه
runn – – عداء	pare – – – الوالدين

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Shady	Do you enjoy running?
Adel	..............................(1)....................
Shady	How often ....(2)..................?
Adel	I do sport three times a week.

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) Sarah is an athlete, so she (makes – does – gets) a lot of exercise.
2) I'm training with my brother to (measure – support – record) him.
3) Warming up helps athletes get (false – fit – high).

4) Adel didn't win the race, as he **(went – arrived – came)** second.

5) Ahmed is a good friend, he always **(listens – hears – goes)**. When I have problems.

6) I am worried about the race, so I **(try – come – go)** harder to win.

7) He always eats **(sweet – dirty – healthy)** food, so he brings some fruit.

8) I like running **(or – but – because)** I'm not very fast.

9) Dalia does a lot of exercise **(but – because – or)** she is an athlete.

10) How **(far – often – long)** do you do sport? Three times.

11) It's very hot today **(because – but – so)**. It's hard to run.

12) Adel trains everyday **(because – so – but)** he has a race next week.

13) Dalia doesn't like tea **(and – or – but)** coffee.

14) I like studying English **(or – but – and)** Arabic.

15) Nesma thinks Sara will **(jump – eat – win)** her competition.

16) Basil is very fast **(because – but – so)** he didn't win the race.

17) August is hot **(because – so – but)** December is cold.

18) I go to the cinema **(one – once – first)** a month.

19) It's hot, so we **(eat – drink – finish)** lots of water.

20) Dina came second, **(so – because – but)** she wants to try harder.

4 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets.

1) I like football. I like tennis. (and)

....

2) Adel does a lot of exercise. He drinks lots of water. (so)

....

3) I want to buy a new pen. I have no money. (but)

....

4) I don't like cola. I don't like lollipop. (or)

....

5) Ali studies hard. He has an exam. (because)

....

6) I and my friend warm up. We want to get fit. (because)

....

7) Adel runs fast. He doesn't win the race. (but)

....

8) I want to buy a car. I want to buy a laptop. (and)

....

9) I am very hungry. I bring some fruits. (so)

....

10) Hany can't read. He can't write. (or)

....

11) He wants some milk. He wants some tea. (and)

....

12) Dalia is very hungry. She went to the kitchen. (so)

....

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Sara is a runner, and she has a big competition next month. I think she will win. Sara always eats healthy food, she brings some fruits to the track to have a snack. Sara is my best friend.

1) What does Sara eat?

....

2) When is Sara's competition?

....

3) Sarah is a ....

a) swimmer b) runner c) boxer

4) Sarah brings some .... to the track.

a) fruits b) clothes c) water

6 Copy the following sentences in your best handwriting.

1) I want to help my friend as much as I can.

....

2) I'm at the track with my friend.

....

LESSON 4 Values

SB P. (8 – 9)






"Being a good friend"

Good		Bad	
listen	ينصت	spread rumors	ينشر اشاعات
apologize	يعتذر	make fun of	يسخر من
support	يدعم	tell secrets	يفش الأسرار
have fun	يمرح	pressure someone	يضغط لعمل شئ مكروه

Dictionary words

rules (n)	قواعد	friend (n)	صديق
kind (n)	لطيف	laugh (n)	يضحك
idea (n)	فكره	sad (adj)	حزين
say sorry	يعتذر	swimming (n)	السباحه
scared of (adj)	خائف من	secret (n)	سر
smile (v)	يبتسم	again	مره أخرى

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

lis – – –	ينصت	apologi – –	يعتذر
supp – – –	يدعم	make f – – of	يسخر من
secr – – –	اسرار	pressu – –	يضغط
have f – –	يمرح	rul – –	قواعد
sca – – – of	خائف من	ki – –	لطيف
lau – –	يضحك	id – –	فكره

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

One day, Tamer was sad when he came home from school. "What's the matter" asked his mom. Sherif asked me why I didn't want to do the swimming competition. I told him that I'm scared of water, but it was a secret. He told Adam and Wael, "that wasn't very kind of Sherif". Said Tamer's mom.

1) How was Tamer when he came from school?

....

2) Is Sherif a good friend? Why?

....

3) Tamer is scared of ....

a) swimming pool b) school c) water

4) Sherif tells Tamer's secret to his ....

a) mother b) friends c) teachers

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) It isn't kind to (make – do – get) fun of your friends.
2) It isn't polite to stare (to – at – for) people.
3) A good friend never (tells – says – takes) his friends's secrets.
4) It is kind of you to (hear – shout – listen) to your friend's ideas.
5) If you make your friend sad, it's good to (pressure – laugh – apologize).
6) It is better to (take – have – make) fun with your friends.
7) A good friend never (pressure – tell – spread) rumors about his / her friend.
8) A bad friend who (spread – pressure – pull) his friend to do something he doesn't want to do.
9) Adel never makes (fun – fit – fan) of his friends.
10) I'm (happy – better – scared) of snakes.
11) If I make my friend sad, I say (welcome – sorry – good).
12) It is (good – bad – high) to have fun together.

LESSON 5 Phonics

SB P. (10 - 11)

Note

- C + (i , e or y) ⟶ sounds S
- نلاحظ ان حرف C اذا تبعه (i , e or y) ينطق S
- نلاحظ ان حرف C اذا تبعه (اى حرف آخر) ينطق K

C sounds like S		C sounds like K	
race سباق	citadel قلعه	carrot جزره	cookies مخبوزات
city مدينه	bicycle دراجه	camera كاميرا	plastic بلاستيك
ice ثلج	space فضاء	cake كيك	camel جمل

			
distance مسافه	policeman ظابط	coffee قهوه	music موسيقى

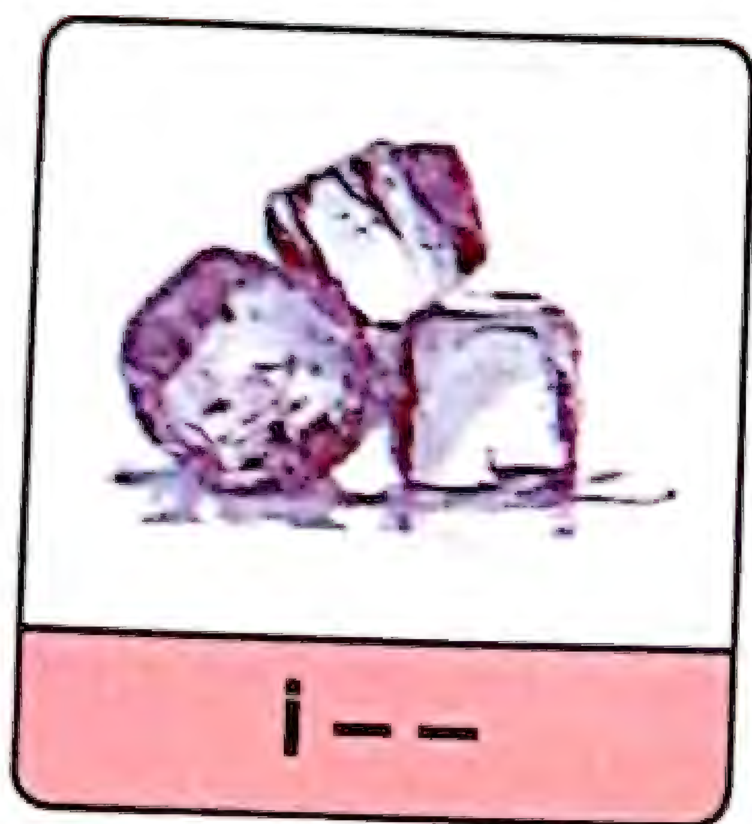
Study the examples

- We raced to the city on our bicycles.
- We saw the citadel and ate ice cream.

Activities

1 Supply the missing letters.

			
– arrot	ra – –	– ake	– – tadel
			
poli – – man	– ookies	– amera	– offee


i – –


pen – – l


spa – –

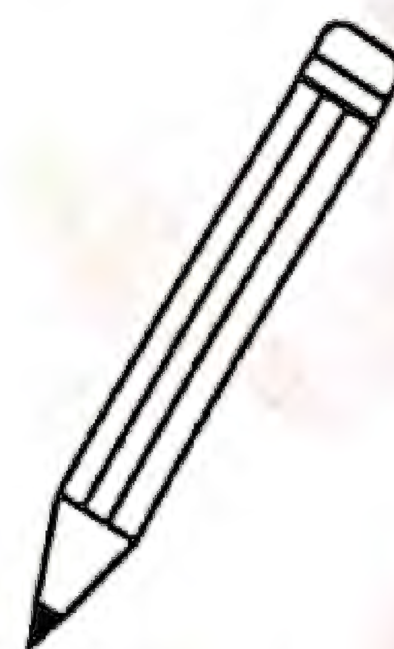
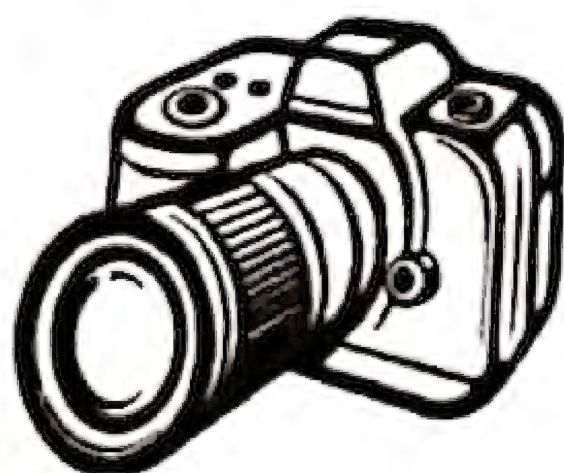

bi – – cle

2 Circle the words with a soft / C /.

1) carrot – city – camel
2) policeman – plastic – camera
3) cake – cream – mice
4) rice – coffee – cookies
5) can – citadel – music

3 Color the words with a soft / C /.






LESSON 6

CLIL : Math & Social studies

SB P. (12 - 13)

Math : units of measurement
وحدات القياس

Time وقت		Distance مسافة	
second	ثانية	centimeter	سنتيمتر
minute	دقيقة	meter	متر
hour	ساعة	kilometer	كيلو متر

Note

- minute = 60 seconds
- hour = 60 minutes
- meter = 100 centimeter
- kilometer = 1000 meters

Dictionary words

units (n)	وحدات	measurement (n)	قياس
time (n)	وقت	distance (n)	مسافه
start (v)	يبدأ	training (n)	تدريب
running (n)	الجرى	competition (n)	مسابقة
January (n)	يناير	February (n)	فبراير
March (n)	مارس	April (n)	ابريل
May (n)	مايو	June (n)	يونيه
measure (v)	يقيس	graph (n)	رسم بيانى
day (n)	يوم	week (n)	اسبوع

fast (adj) سريع	slow (adj) بطئ
long jump (n) وثب عالى	happen (v) يحدث

Social studies : world records
ارقام قياسية عالمية

Did you know? هل تعلم ؟

- Mohamed Salah scored the highest number of goals (32) in one season.
- احرز محمد صلاح اكبر عدد من الأهداف (٣٢) فى موسم واحد .
- Egypt's national football team won the Africa cup of nations seven times.
- فاز منتخب مصر القومى لكرة القدم بكأس الأمم الأفريقيه سبع مرات .
- Egyptian cyclists made the shape of a heart on the map
- قام فريق مصرى بعمل شكل قلب على خريطة مصر بجوله بالدراجات
- The Egyptian Mau is the fastest cat in the world. It can run up to 48 kilometers an hour.
- القط المصرى (ماو) اسرع قط فى العالم ، فهو يستطيع الجرى لاكثر من ٤٨ كيلو متر فى الساعه

Dictionary words

Egypt (n) مصر	Egyptian (n) مصرى
record (n) رقم قياس	score (v) يحرز
footballer (n) لاعب كره قدم	goal (n) هدف
national team (n) المنتخب القومى	cyclists (n) راكب الدراجات
heart (n) قلب	shape (n) شكل
finish (v) ينهى	pyramids (n) الأهرامات
break world record يحطم رقم قياس	challenge (n) تحدى

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

ti – –	وقت	Egy – –	مصر
sta – –	يبدأ	Egypt – – –	مصرى
Janu – – –	يناير	rec – – –	رقم قياسى
Febru – – –	فبراير	sco – –	يحرز هدف
Ma – – –	مارس	te – –	فريق
Apr – –	ابريل	go – –	هدف
M – –	مايو	cycli – – –	راكبى الدراجات
Ju – –	يونيه	pyram – – –	اهرامات
measur – – – –	قياس	challen – –	تحدى
dist – – –	مسافه	hea – –	قلب
we – –	اسبوع	footbal – – –	لاعب كرة قدم
train – – –	تدريب	fin – – –	ينهى
gra – –	رسم بيانى	sha – –	شكل

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

I am proud of Mohamed Salah. In 2017, he set a world record when he played for the English team Liverpool. He scored the highest number of goals in one season, he scored thirty two goals, we like him.

1) What does Mohamed Salah play?

....

2) Where does Mohamed Salah play for?

....

3) All Egyptian .... Mohamed Salah

a) like b) dislike c) hate

4) Mohamed Salah scored .... goals in 2017

a) 32 b) 23 c) 13

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) An hour has sixty (minutes – seconds – meters).
2) A kilometer has thousand (hours – meters – seconds).
3) A minute has sixty (days – hours – seconds).
4) One hundred centimeters is a (kilometer – meter – minute).
5) There are (twelve – eleven – ten) months in a year.
6) January comes before (March – April – February).
7) March comes after (April – February – January).
8) A meter has a (thousand – ten – hundred) centimeters.
9) There are (six – five – seven) days in a week.
10) A day has twenty four (hours – minutes – seconds).
11) Mohamed Salah (won – scored – broke) 32 goals in 2017.
12) Egypt's national football team won the Africa (medal – cup – ring) of nations.
13) Cyclist in Egypt made a new world (cup – record – medal).
14) The Egyptian cat Mau can run up to 48 kilometers (an hour – a minute – a second).

Test 1 Based on Unit 1

A - Language Functions

1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue. (2 marks)

Shady	Do you enjoy running?
Adel	..................................(1)....................
Shady	How often ....(2)..................?
Adel	I do sport three times a week.

B - Vocabulary & Structures

2 Underline the correct word(s). (8 marks)

1) He always eats (sweet – dirty – healthy) food, so he brings some fruit.
2) Dina runs (fast – faster – fastest) than Youssef.
3) Basil is very fast (because – but – so) he didn't win the race.
4) A good friend never (pressure – tell – spread) rumors about his / her friend.
5) My car is (small – smaller – smallest) than yours.
6) If you make your friend sad, it's good to (pressure – laugh – apologize).
7) My school is the (far – farther – farthest) one.
8) Egypt's national football team won the Africa (medal – cup – ring) of nations.

3 **Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets**

(4 marks)

1) Adel runs fast. He doesn't win the race. **(so)**

....

2) Athlete number 5 runs quickly to win. **(I think)**

....

3) No one can jump higher than Fares. **(the highest)**

....

4) Hany can't read. He can't write. **(or)**

....

C – Reading Comprehension (4 marks)

4 **Read the following passage and answer the questions.**

Today, we are at the track. There is a big sports events. Lots of athletes from different schools are competing. They are wearing red, blue, green and black. There are competitions in running, jumping and throwing.

A) Answer the following questions:

1) What are the athletes wearing?

....

2) Where can you see the sports event?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3) Athletes comes from different (**countries – schools – cities**).

4) There is a competition in (**football – swimming – running**).

The Reader (Fares and the fish) (3 marks)

5 A) **Answer the following questions.**

1) Why did Fares slip on the skateboard?

....

2) Why did Fares train in the pool everyday?

....

B) **Complete the following sentences.**

3) Fares walked to .... with his mom and dad.

4) Dad brought to Faris a mask and .... to swim and breathe underwater.

D- Writing (3 marks)

6 **Write a sentence under each picture describing it.**

(1 marks each)



event / amazing

....



winner / happy

....



athlete / red

....

E - Handwriting (2 marks)

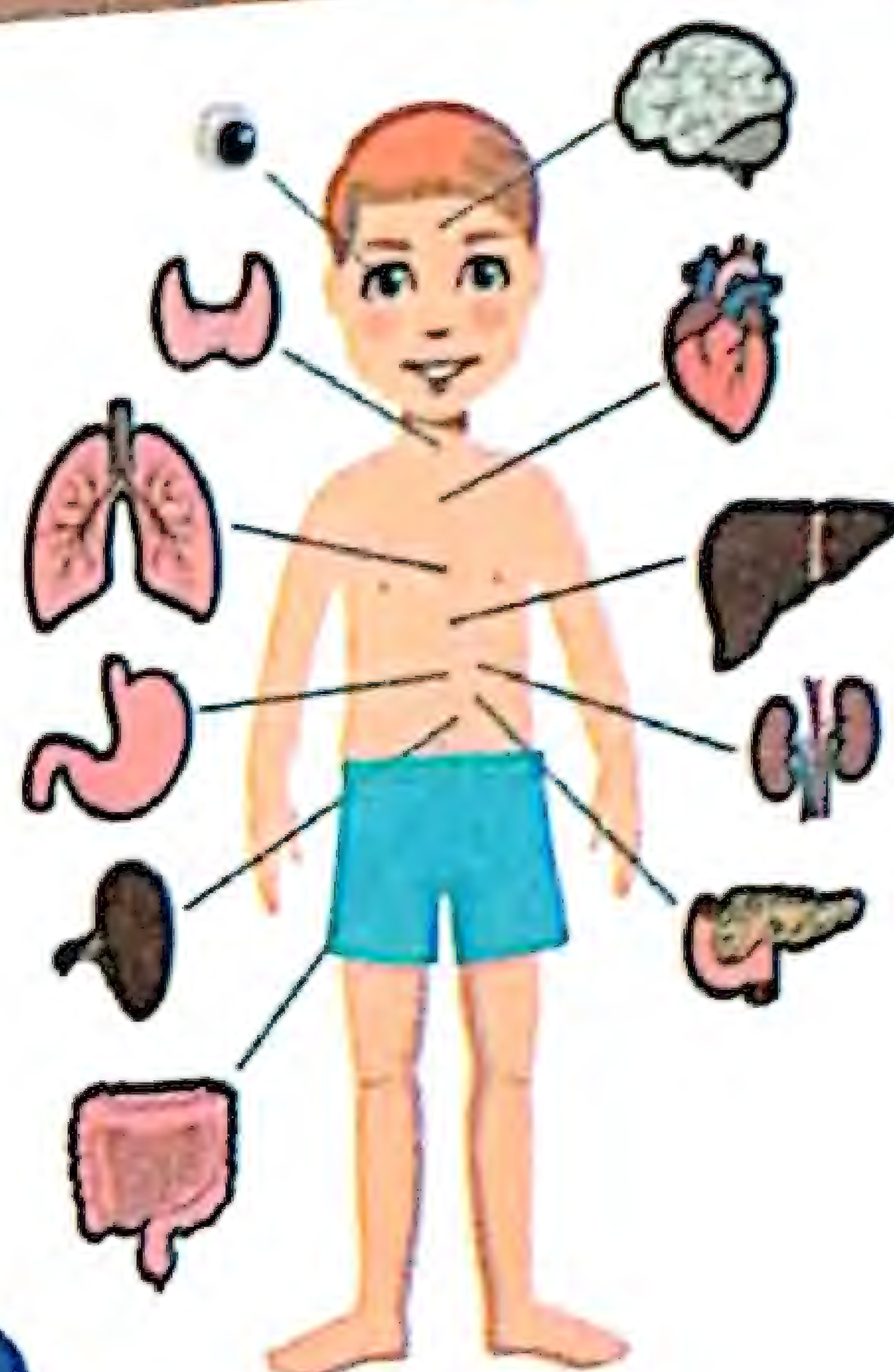
7 **Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.**

I like watching the long jump.

....

UNIT 2

Body matters



- **Scope of Unit 2**

Vocabulary

- arteries , beat , blood , heart , lungs , oxygen , veins , nutrients , pump.
- bone , brain , elbow , jaw , organ , muscle , skeleton , skull , ribs.
- be calm , be positive , be in a good mood , have an argument , skip breakfast , stay up late.

Language

- I'm going to (wear a helmet).
- She's going to (go to bed early).
- Is he going to (climb the mountain)?

  Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

Phonics

- / oo / : mood , food , book , cook.

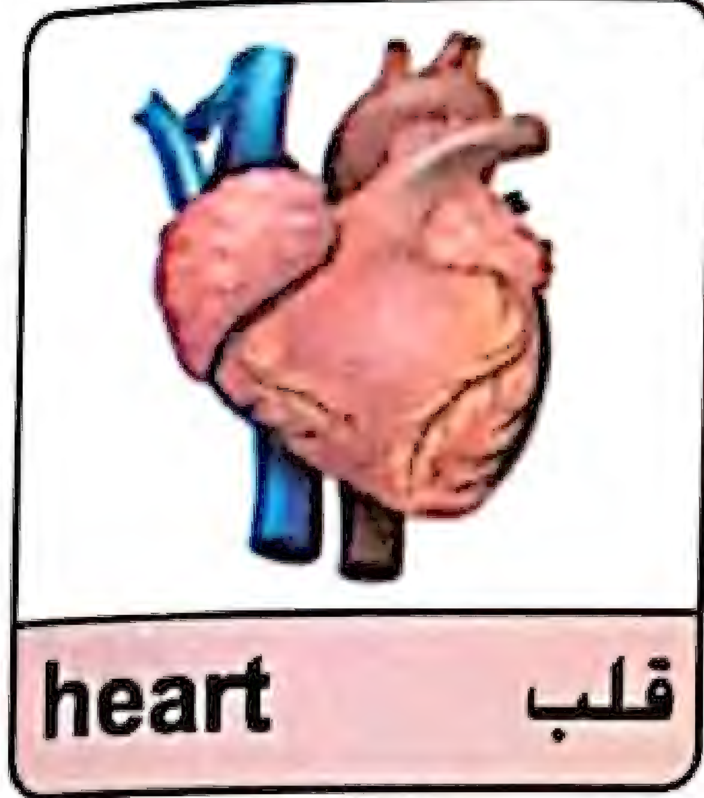
Values

- Appreciation of science.
- Cooperation.

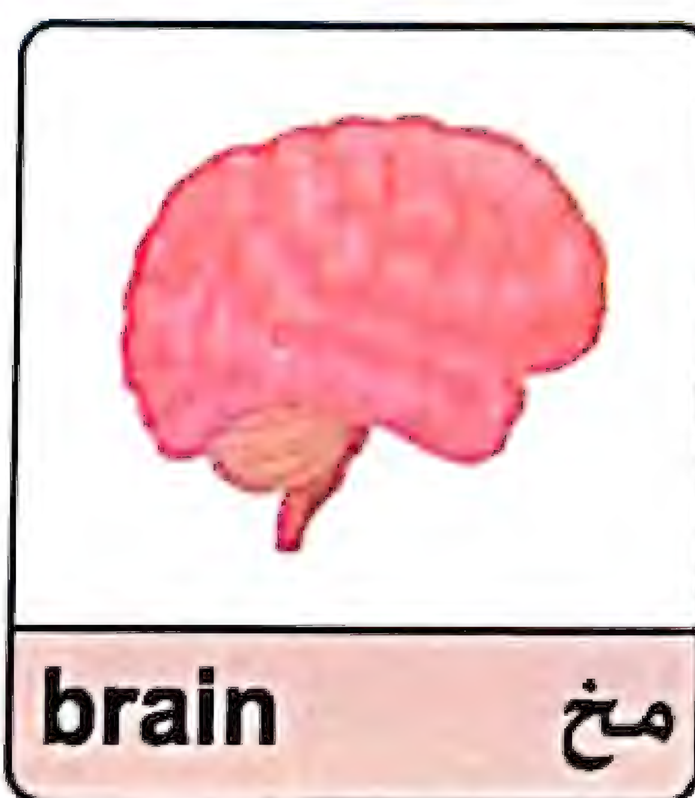
LESSON 1 How old is she?

SB P. (14 – 16)

Pictorial words

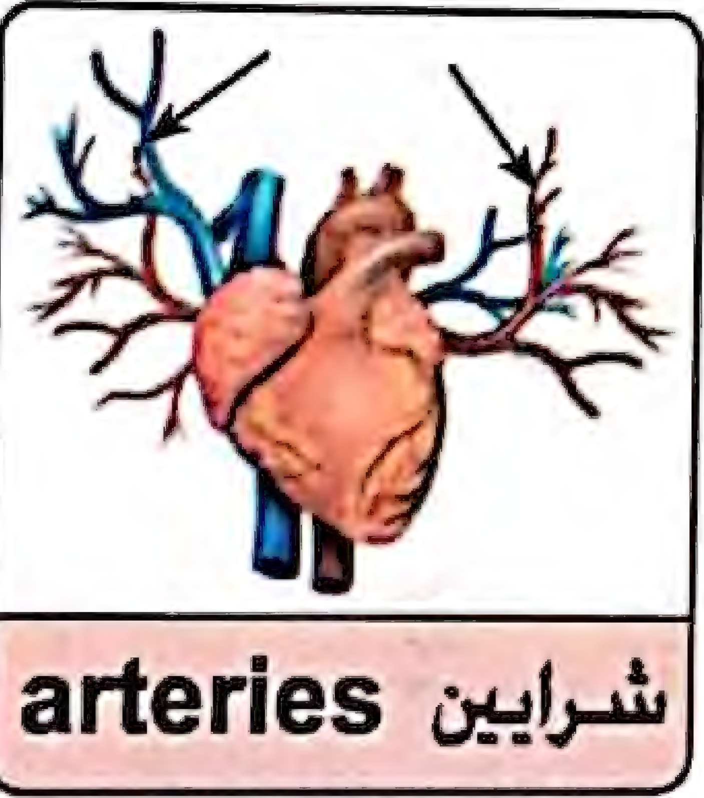

heart قلب


lungs رئتين


brain مخ

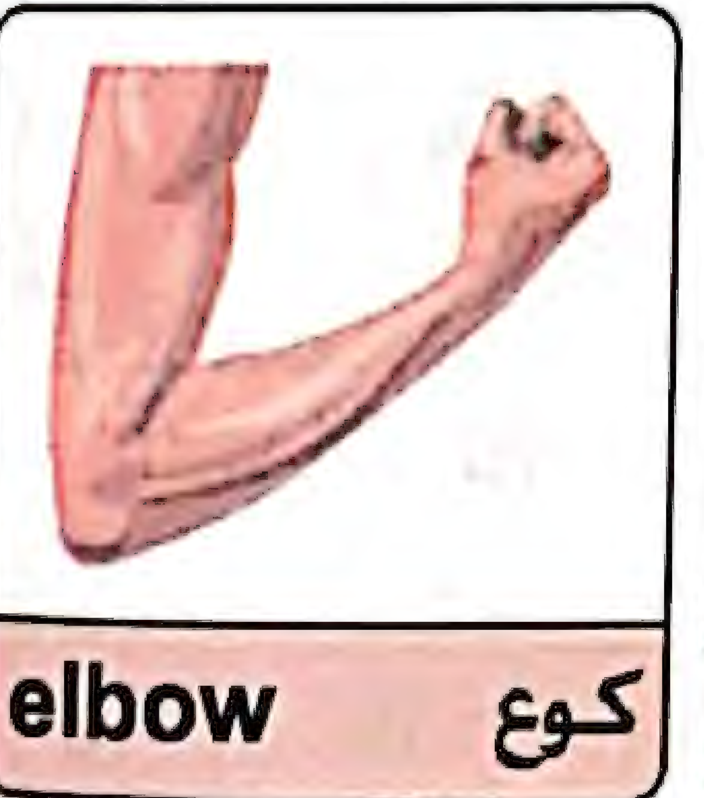

blood دم


veins اورده

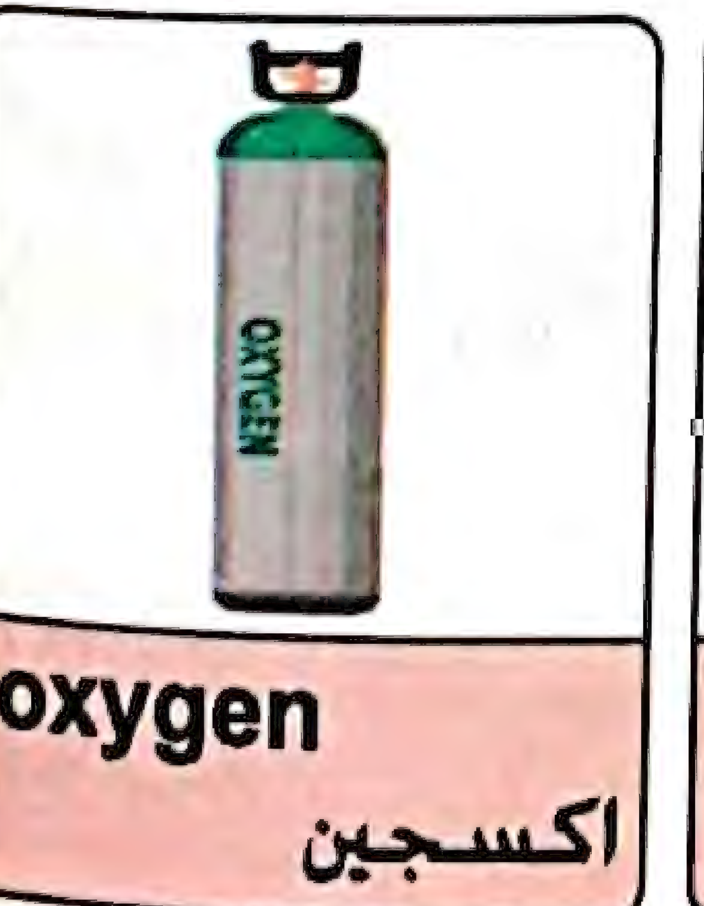

arteries شرايين


rib قفص صدرى

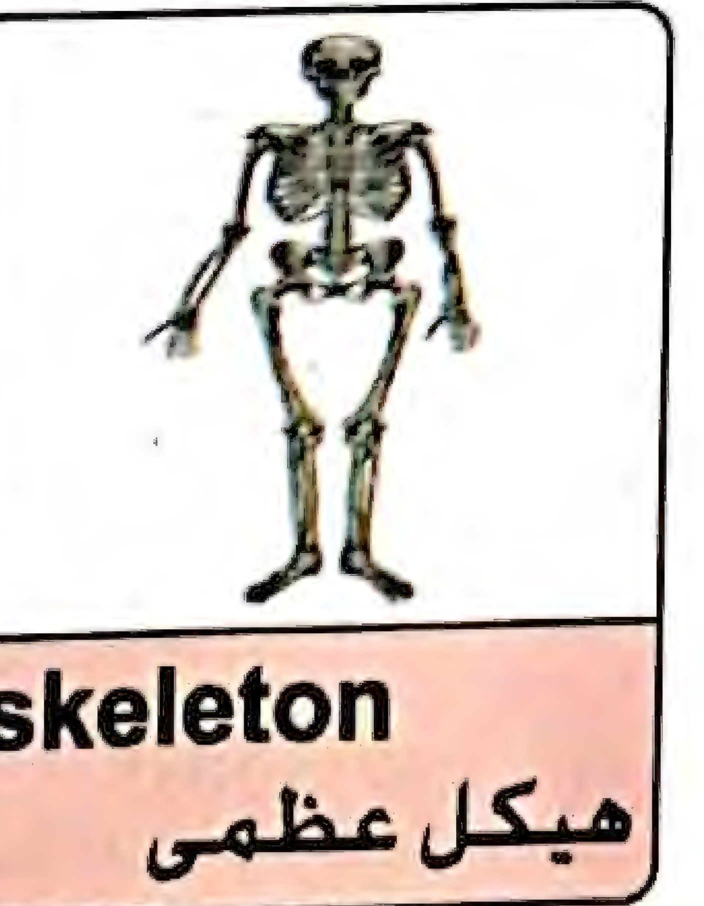

skull جمجمه

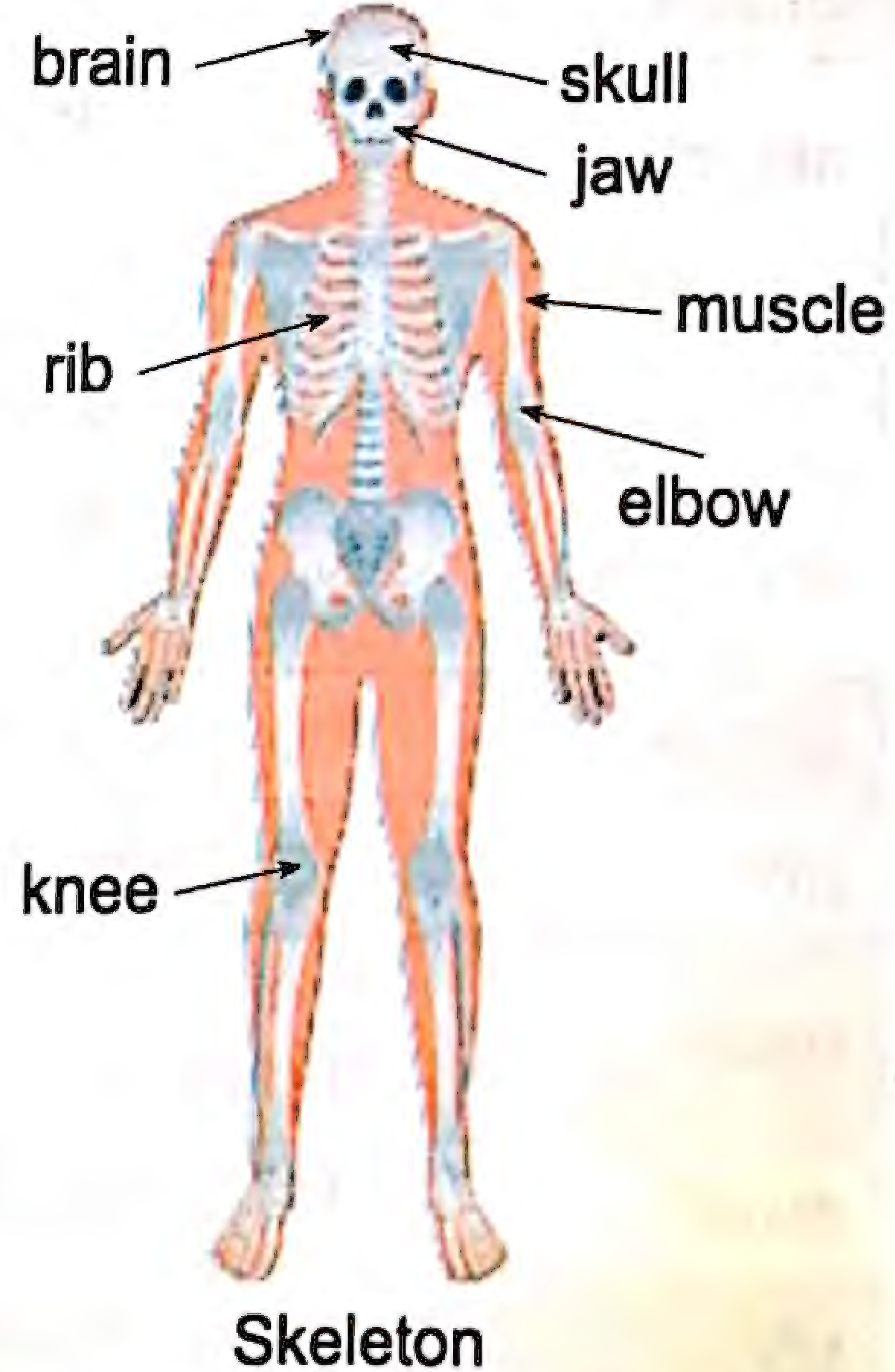

elbow كوع


jaw فك



oxygen اكسجين


skeleton هيكل عظمى



Skeleton

Dictionary words

Nouns أسماء

heart	the organ that send blood round the body	قلب
blood	a liquid that carries oxygen and nutrients around the body	دم
skeleton	the structure formed by the bones in the body	هيكل عظمى
nutrients	something we need to help us grow	غذاء
oxygen	a gas which all living organisms need	اكسجين
blood vessels	veins and arteries	اوعيه دمويه
veins	they carry blood without a lot of oxygen in it to the heart	اورده
lungs	the organ that is used for breathing	رئتين
oxygenated blood	blood with oxygen in it	دم مؤكد
arteries	they carry blood with oxygen in it away from the heart	شرايين
bones	hard parts inside the body that are covered with flesh and skin	عظام
muscles	pieces of flesh inside the body that help us move	عضلات
elbow	the join where the arm bends	كوع
jaw	bones in your face that contain the teeth	فك الفم
brain	the organ inside the head that controls your thoughts	مخ
skull	the bone structure of the head	جمجمه
rib	bones that go round the chest	اضلاع القفص الصدرى

organ	heart, brain and lungs are organs عضو من اعضاء الجسم

Verbs أفعال

beat	to make a regular sound	ينبض
pump	to force a liquid to go	يضخ
control	to have power over something	يتحكم فى
move	to change positive	يتحرك
carry	to hold something	يحمل
push	to use force to move	يدفع
travel back	go back	يعود
chew	to break up food in your mouth	يمضغ
protect	to keep safe	يحمى
attach to	to join to something	يربط بـ

Activities

1 Underline the correct word(s).

1) The heart **(moves – pumps – beats)** about 70 times a minute.
2) The heart moves **(oxygen – nutrients – blood)** around the body.
3) Our **(brain – lungs – heart)** controls everything that happens in our body.
4) Our **(brain – skeleton – heart)** helps us move and makes us strong.
5) Blood carries **(food – veins – oxygen)** to all parts of the body.

6) (**Veins – Arteries – Lungs**) carry blood from the body to the heart.

7) (**Veins – Arteries – Lungs**) carry blood with oxygen in it away from the heart.

8) In the (**heart – brain – lungs**), oxygen is added to the blood.

9) The heart (**controls – pumps – beats**) the blood out to the rest of the body.

10) Veins and arteries are blood (**ways – vessels – vases**).

11) (**Blood – Veins – Water**) is a liquid that carries oxygen and nutrients around the body.

12) Skeleton is all the (**organs – muscles – bones**) that keep us strong and helps us move.

13) We use muscles when we (**carry – chew – protect**) food.

14) When we (**chew – kick – attach**) a ball, muscles make the bones move.

15) (**Organs – Nutrients – Muscles**) in our arms and elbows move when we play tennis.

16) Our (**heart – jaw – knee**) moves up and down when we chew food.

17) Bones are (**soft – hard – easy**).

18) (**Muscles – Bones – Lungs**) protect our soft organs.

19) Our skull protects the (**heart – lungs – brain**).

20) The ribs protect our (**eye – brain – heart**).

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Hany	How ....(1)..........?
Mrs. Mona	A heart beats about 70 times a minute.
Hany	What do veins do?
Mrs. Mona	Veins carry blood ....(2)...........

Scanned with CamScanner

3 Check your vocabulary.

blo – – دم	bo – – عظم
skelet – – هيكل عظمى	bra – – مخ
hea – – قلب	elb – – كوع
lun – – رئتين	j – – فك
vei – – اوردة	kn – – ركبه
arter – – – شرايين	org – – عضو
be – – ينبض	musc – – عضله
oxy – – – اكسجين	r – – قفص صدرى
pu – – يضخ	sku – – جمجمه

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The heart is very important because it moves blood around your body. Blood carries oxygen and nutrients to all parts of the body. Veins carry blood from the body to the heart.

1) Why is the heart important?

....

2) What do veins do?

....

3) .... carries oxygen to all parts of the body.

a) Blood b) Heart c) Veins

4) The heart moves .... around your body.

a) oxygen b) blood c) veins

LESSON 2 Language Use

SB P. (17)

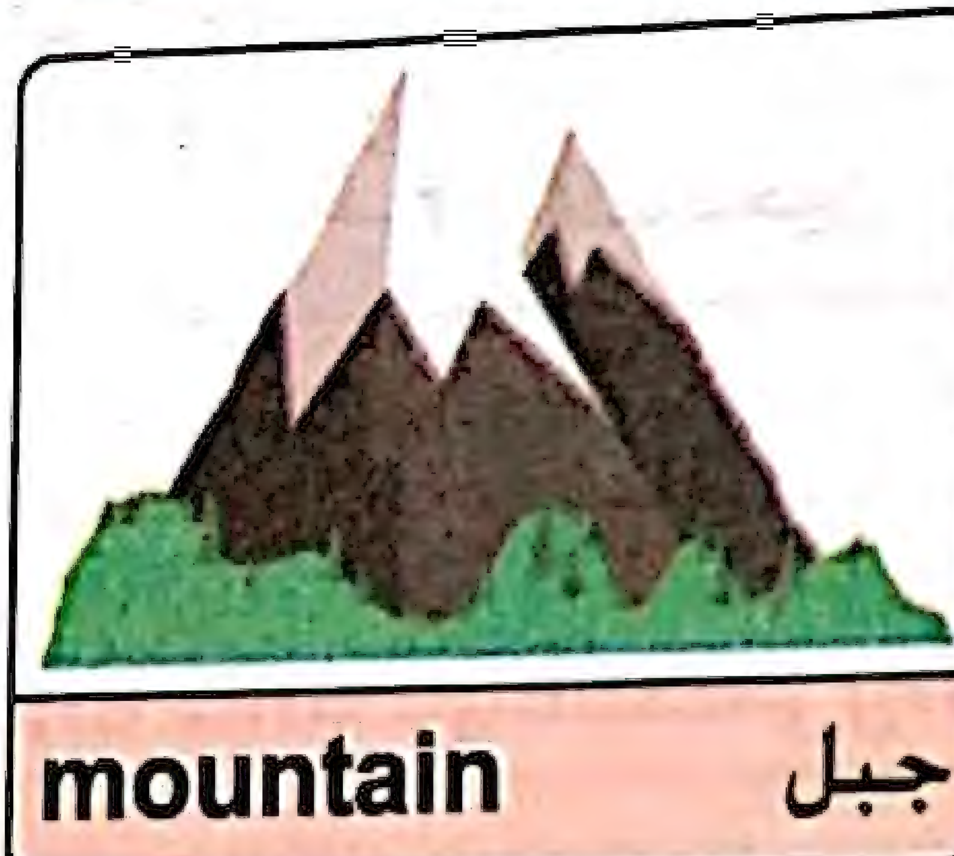
Pictorial words


helmet خوذه


pad ركبه رياضيه

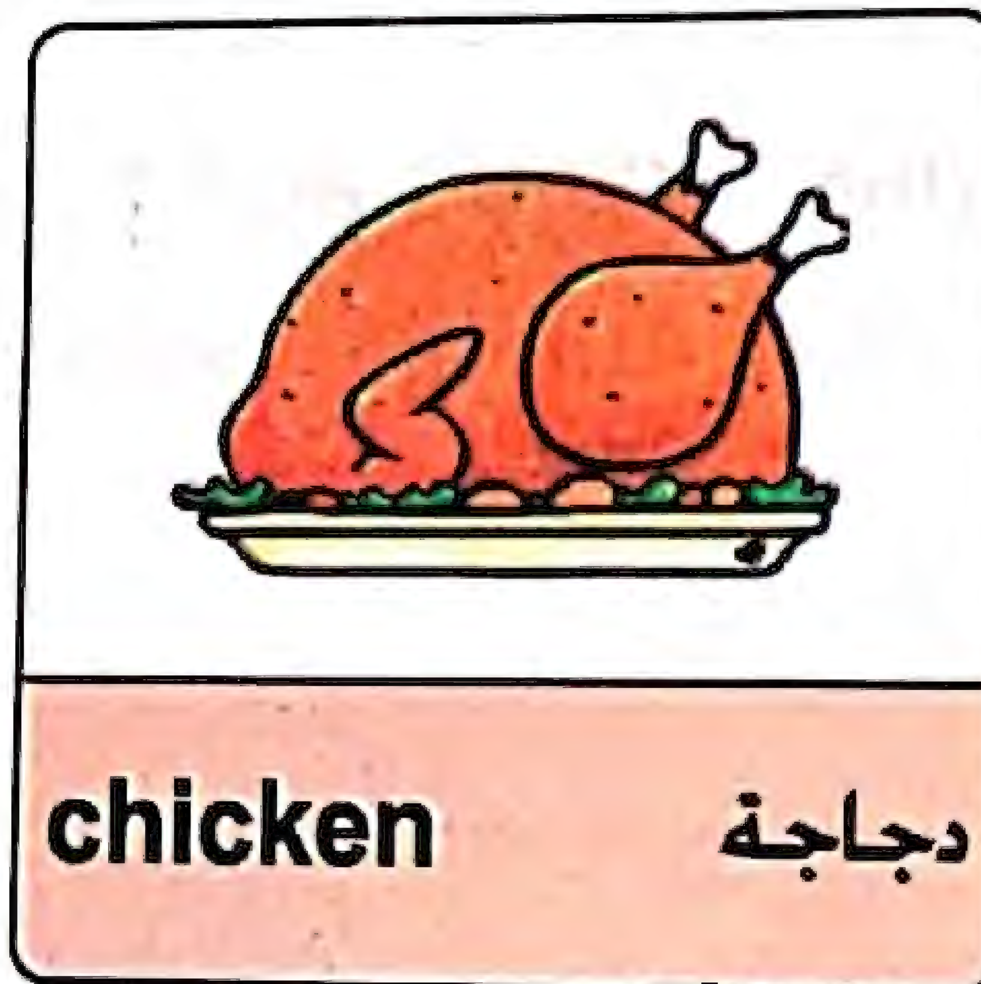

park حديقه عامه


rock صخره


mountain جبل


horse حصان


sunglasses نظاره شمس


chicken دجاجة


rice ارز بشعريه

Dictionary words

wear (v)	يرتدى	skull (n)	جمجمه
protect (v)	يحمى	knee (n)	ركبه
today (n)	اليوم	climb (v)	يتسلق
ride (v)	يركب (حصان)	elbow (n)	كوع

eyes (n)	عيون	the sun (n)	الشمس
drink (v)	يشرب	water (n)	ماء
go to bed	ينام	early (adj)	مبكرا
dinner (n)	غذاء	school (n)	مدرسه

Grammar

Be going to ....


He **is going to** wear a helmet to protect his skull.


She **is going to** go to the park today.

Form

Affirmative	Negative	Question form
I am	I am not	Am I
You are	You are not	Are you
He is	He is not	Is he
She is	She is not	Is she
It is	It is not	Is it
We are	We are not	Are we
They are	They are not	Are they
going to ....? + مصدر الفعل	going to ....? + مصدر الفعل	going to ....? + مصدر الفعل

Use

- We use **be going to** to talk about plans and intentions.

نستخدم **be going to** للتعبير عن ما نخطط او ننوى فعله

e.g. I **am going to** have chicken and rice for dinner.
Adel **is not going to** go to the park today.
They **are going to** climb the mountain.

Speaking

Is she going to climb a mountain?





Yes, she is.



Is he going to ride a horse?





No, he isn't.



Are they going to go to the park?





Yes, they are.



Are you going to have chicken for dinner?





Yes, I'm.



Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

helm – –	خوذه	chic – – –	فراخ محمره
p – –	ركبه رياضيه	sunglas – – –	نظاره شمس
pa – –	حديقه	prot – – –	يحمى
mount – – –	جبل	ri – –	يركب
hor – –	حصان	cli – –	يتسلق
dri – –	يشرب	din – – –	الغداء
kn – –	ركبه	ey – –	عيون

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Adel	Where ....(1).............................?
Dalia	I'm going to go to the park after school.
Adel	What are you going to have for dinner?
Dalia	I'm ....(2).............................

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) He's (**go** – **going** – **goes**) to wear helmet to protect his skull.
2) Adel is going to (**wear** – **wears** – **wearing**) pads to protect his knees.
3) Dalia (**are** – **is** – **does**) going to climb the rock.
4) Basil is going (**for** – **with** – **to**) wear a helmet when he rides a horse.
5) I am (**go** – **going** – **goes**) to wear sunglasses to protect my eyes from the sun.

6) We are going to **(drank – drink – drinking)** water after we go running.
7) Dina and Salma **(is – are – were)** going to bed early.
8) I'm going to **(have – had – has)** chicken and rice for dinner.
9) **(Is – Are – Does)** she going to climb the mountain ?
10) **(He – We – They)** is going to wear pads to protect his elbows.
11) It's dark. I **(am – is – are)** going to put on the light.
12) It's dark. I am going to **(go – goes – going)** to bed.
13) It's Mum's birthday. We're going to **(buys – buy – bought)** her a present.
14) We're all hungry. Mum **(was – are – is)** going to cook a big meal for us.
15) Mum and I **(am – is – are)** going to watch TV.

4 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets.

1) Adel planned to climb the mountain. **(going to)**

....

2) Dalia decided to go to the park after school. **(going to)**

....

3) Dina and I intended to ride bicycles on Friday. **(going to)**

....

4) I planned to visit my uncle today. **(going to)**

....

5) My mother intended to make a big cake for us. **(going to)**

....

6) Dalia planned to have chicken and rice for dinner. **(going to)**

....

7) It's my father's birthday. We decide to buy a present for him. **(going to)**

....

8) After we go running, we decide to drink juice. **(going to)**

....

9) I'm tired. I decided to go to bed early. **(going to)**

....

10) Dalia and Salma intended to wear sunglasses to protect their eyes from the sun. **(going to)**

....

5 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Salma is going to go to the park with her friends after school. They are going to ride a horse. They are going to wear a helmet. After that they will go running and then they are going to eat some chicken and rice. It's fun time for them.

1) When is Salma going to the park?

....

2) Who is Salma going to the park with?

....

3) Salma and her friends are going to ....

a) run b) ride a horse c) walk

4) Salma and her friends are going to eat ....

a) fruits b) vegetables c) chicken and rice

LESSON 3 Life skills and values

SB P. (18 - 20)

Pictorial words


healthy صحى


breakfast أفطار



meal وجبه


cup فنجان


fruits فواكه


vegetables خضروات


glass of water كوب ماء


video games اسطوانات ألعاب


cycling ركوب الدراجات

Dictionary words

feel tired	not to be able to work well	يشعر بالتعب
feel cross	to be angry	غاضب
have arguments	to be cross with someone because you don't agree	مثير الجدل

stay up late	not going to bed at the right time يظل مستيقظا لفتره طويله
be in good mood	feeling happy and having fun فى حاله مزاجيه جيده
stay positive	try not to worry when facing a problem متفائل وايجابى
be calm	relaxed not angry هادىء ومطمئن
get nutrients	to have enough food for the body يحصل على الغذاء
skip breakfast	not to eat breakfast in the morning لا يتناول الأفطار

Dictionary words

skip (n)	يترك	breakfast (n)	الأفطار
morning (n)	صباح	night (n)	ليل
sleep (n)	النوم	sleep (v)	ينام
hours (n)	ساعات	watching TV	يشاهد التليفزيون
weekend (n)	عطله نهايه الاسبوع	pieces (n)	قطع
drink (v)	يشرب	water (n)	ماء
prefer (v)	يفضل	soda (n)	صودا
cola (n)	كولا	hot (adj)	ساخن
dinner (n)	الغداء	lunch (n)	وجبه
lifestyle (n)	اسلوب حياه	healthy (adj)	اكثر صحة
brilliant (adj)	رائع	well done	احسنت
hungry (adj)	جوعان	difficult (adj)	صعب
take a walk	يتمشى	do exercise	يؤدى تمرينات
sweet (n)	حلوى	snacks (n)	وجبات خفيفة
forget (v)	ينسى	sport (n)	رياضه

Note

10 / 10 = brilliant

9 / 10 = good

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

healt – –	صحى	breakf – – –	افطار
vegetab – – –	خضروات	fru – – –	فواكه
cro – –	غاضب	argume – –	نقاش
good m – – d	مزاج جيد	posit – – –	ايجابى
ca – –	هادىء	nutrie – – –	تغذيه
brilli – – –	رائع	lifest – – –	اسلوب حياه
hun – – –	جوعان	sna – –	وجبه خفيفه
week – – –	عطله نهايه الاسبوع	pref – –	يفضل

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Laila	Do you ever skip breakfast?
Malak	..............................(1).........................
Laila	How much ....(2).......................?
Malak	I usually sleep for eight hours.

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) Breakfast is my favorite **(food – meal – nutrients)**.
2) I usually sleep eight hours every **(week – month – night)**.
3) I prefer **(playing – watching – cycling)** video games.

4) I sometimes play outside after school or **(In – on – at)** the weekend.
5) Adel always has five **(parts – units – pieces)** of fruits.
6) Brilliant! You have a very healthy **(choice – mood – lifestyle)**
7) I sometime stay **(in – up – at)** late watching TV.
8) I like **(making – doing – taking)** a walk outside in the morning.
9) When I arguments with my friends, I try to **(make – stay – take)** positive.
10) Walking helps me **(feel – stay – take)** happy and calm.
11) Do you ever **(need – skip – keep)** breakfast?
12) When I feel angry and sad. I don't **(say – forget – tell)** anyone.
13) It's **(good – brilliant – bad)** to eat too much sweets.
14) Adel is always in a good **(cross – mood – argument)** after he does exercise.

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Dalia likes school, but she sometimes worry because she has arguments with her friends. She does exercise every day. She is always in a good mood after doing exercise. Dalia always eat five pieces of fruits every day. She has a very healthy lifestyle.

1) Why does Dalia worry about school?
....
2) How many pieces of fruits does Dalia eat?
....
3) After doing exercise, Dalia felt ....
   a) sad   b) happy   c) cross
4) Dalia has a very .... lifestyle.
   a) healthy   b) unhealthy   c) bad

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LESSON 4 Phonics

SB P. (22)

Note

من الممكن ان تنطق مثل حرف واو ولكن ممدوده / oo /

Long / oo /



food طعام



moon القمر

Note

من الممكن ان تنطق مثل حرف واو فقط بدون مد / oo /



book كتاب



cook طباخ

9/10

good جيد

Study the examples



Healthy **food** puts Adel in a **good mood**.

Activities

1 Supply the missing letters.



b – – k



f – – d



m – – n

$\frac{10}{10}$

g – – d



r – – m

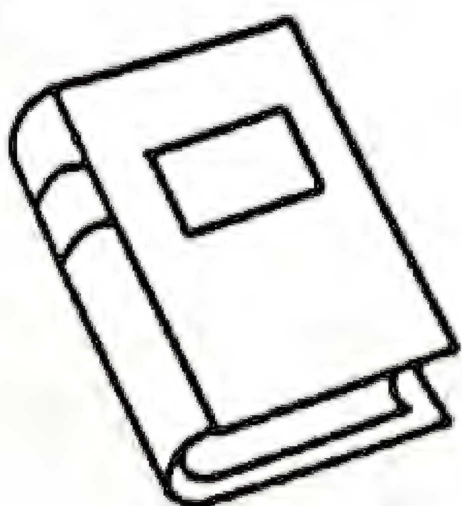


c – – k

2 Circle words that have long / oo /.

1) book – food – good
2) mood – cook – look
3) good – room – look
4) look – cook – moon

3 Color words that have short / oo /.









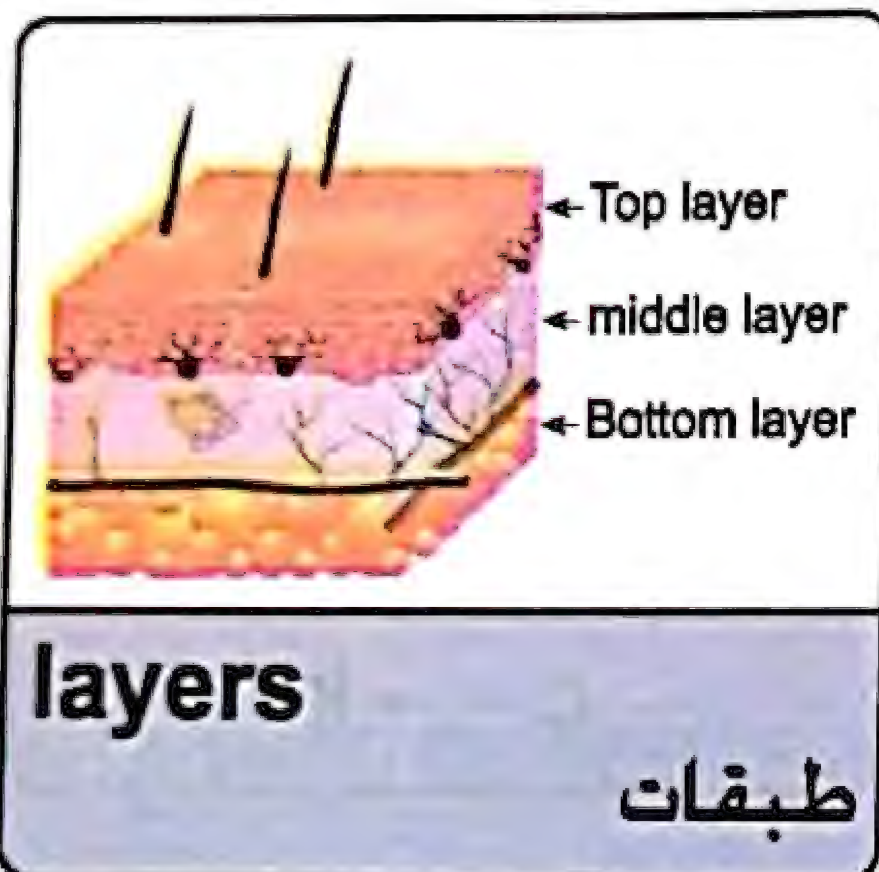
LESSON 5 Reading

SB P. (23)


skin جلد


dirt قاذورات


germs جراثيم



layers طبقات


sunburn حرق شمس



sunscreen كريم حمايه شمس

Dictionary words

organ (n)	عضو	large (adj)	كبير
body (n)	جسم	lungs (n)	الرئتين
protect (v)	يحمى	the sun (n)	الشمس
cool (adj)	بارد	hot (adj)	ساخن
weather (n)	طقس	healthy (adj)	صحى
Top layer (n)	الطبقه العليا	damage (v)	يفسد
Middle layer (n)	الطبقه الوسطى	blood vessels (n)	اوعيه دمويه
Bottom layer (n)	الطبقه السفلى	attach to (v)	يلتصق بـ

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

sk – –	جلد	ger – –	جراثيم
di – –	قاذورات	lay – –	طبقة
sunb – – –	حرق شمس	sunscr – – –	كريم شمس
org – –	عضو	lun – –	الرئتين
heal – –	صحى	dama – –	يفسد
prot – – –	يحمى	weat – – –	الطقس
midd – –	الوسطى	bott – –	السفلى
co – l	بارد	h – –	ساخن

2 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



play / beach

....



wear / sunglasses

....



put / sunscreen

....

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) Our skin keeps us **(cool – warm – dirt)** in hot weather.
2) **(Blood – Water – Germs)** can't get through our top layer of skin.
3) We have got **(blood – muscles – blood vessels)** in the middle layer of the skin.

4) Our bottom layer of skin is attached to our muscles and **(bones – blood – blood vessels)**.

5) We can get **(sunglasses – sunburn – sunscreen)** from the sun.

6) Our skin keep us **(dirt – warm – cool)** in cold weather.

7) The **(brain – lungs – skin)** is the largest organ in our body.

8) Our **(heart – brain – skin)** protects us from the sun.

9) Our skin protects us from **(water – germs – blood)** and dirt.

10) It's important to **(put – make – wear)** sunscreen to protect our skin.

11) We can feel hot and cold in the **(top – middle – bottom)** layer of our skin.

12) Water can't get through the **(top – middle – bottom)** layer of our skin.

13) **(Top – Middle – Bottom)** layer of our skin has got blood vessels.

14) The sun can **(protect – damage – clean)** our skin.

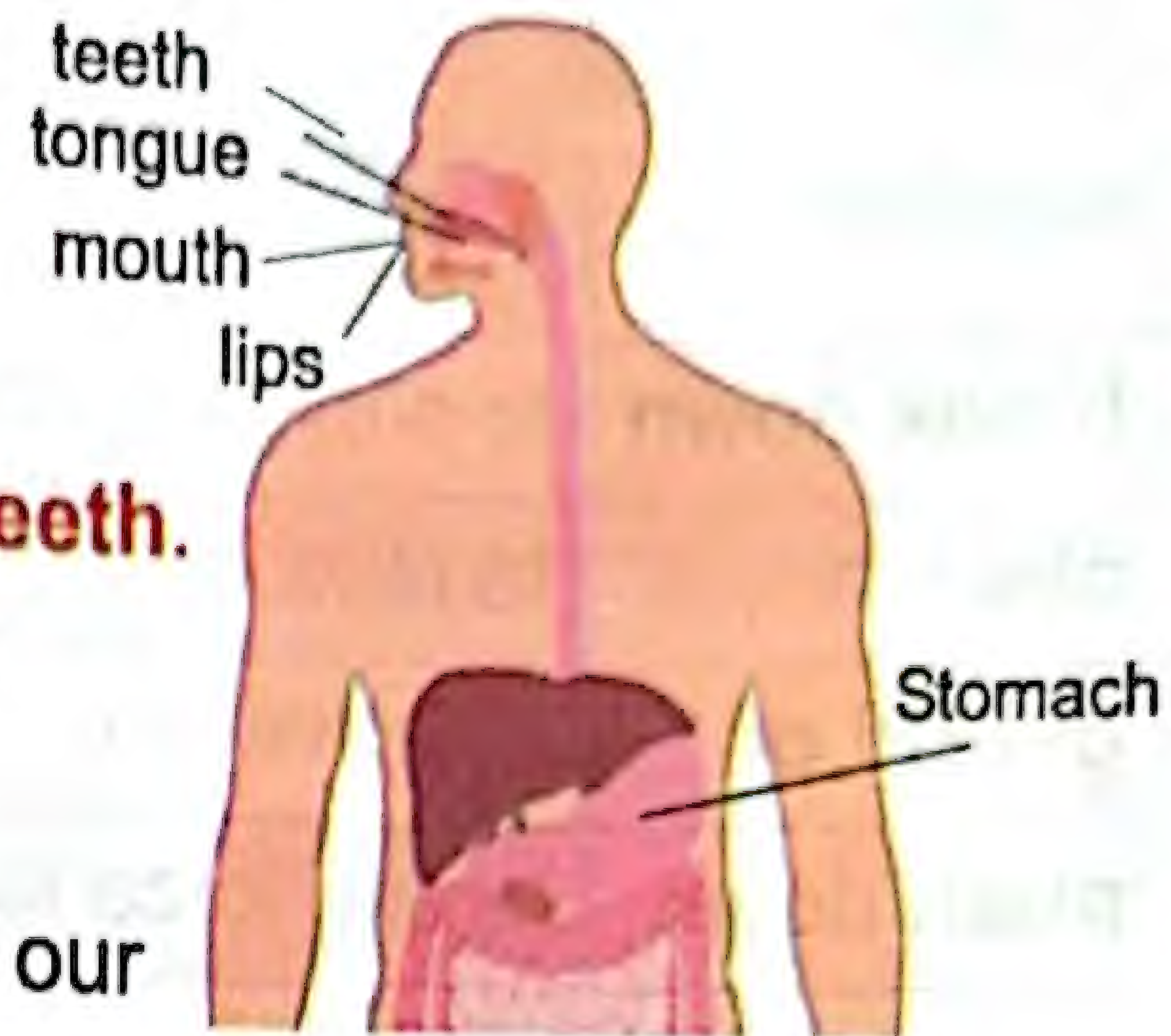
15) We need to took after our skin to keep it **(dirty – healthy – warm)**.

LESSON 6

Vocabulary

SB P. (24 – 25)

Food journey رحلة الطعام



1) First, we put food in our **mouth**.
2) We make food smaller with our **teeth**.
3) We chew our food with our teeth **tongue** and **jaw**.
4) We have a liquid called **saliva** in our mouth to help.
5) When our food is smaller, we can **swallow** it.
6) When we eat, food goes to our **stomach**.
7) In the stomach, our body **breaks down** the food.
8) Then, we can **absorb** the nutrients we need.

Dictionary words

Nouns أسماء

energy	the ability to be active طاقه / نشاط
nutrient	something we need to help us grow غذاء
saliva	a liquid in the mouth helps us chew food لعاب
stomach	the part of your body where food is digested معده
stomach acid	a liquid in our stomach that breaks down the food حامض معدى
digestion	changing the food into nutrient for your body هضم
tongue	the soft part inside your mouth لسان
jaw	bones in your face that contain the teeth فك

Verbs أفعال

chew	to break up food in your mouth	يمضغ
swallow	to make food pass from your mouth down your throat	يبلع
break down	to separate into parts	يحلل
absorb	to take in	يمتص
get rid of	to leave out	يتخلص من
push down	to use force to move	يدفع لأسفل

Speaking





Is it healthy to skip breakfast?

No, it isn't healthy.





Name two organs that your skull protects?

Brain and eyes.





Where does food go when we swallow it?

To our stomach.

What is oxygen?



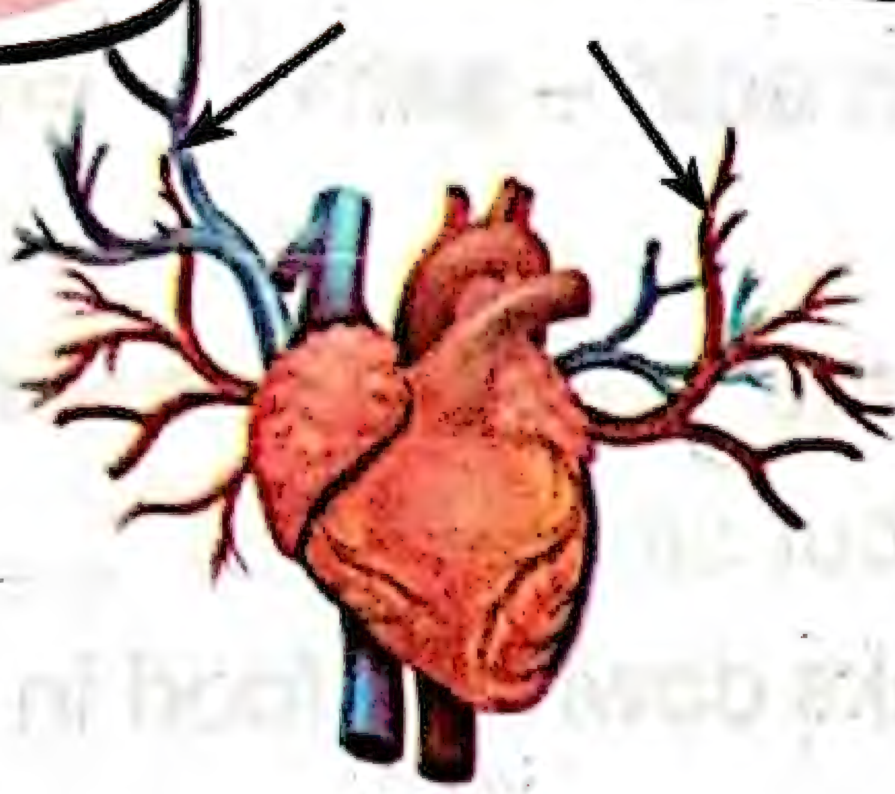
A gas we breathe.

What is attached to our bones to help us move?



The muscles.

Does blood with a lot of oxygen travel in veins or arteries?



Arteries.

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

ener – –	طاقه	sali – –	لعاب
stom – – –	معده	digest – –	هضم
tong – –	لسان	j – –	فك
ch – –	يمضغ	swall – –	يبلع
abso – –	يمتص	fo – –	طعام

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Adel	Where ....(1)..............................?
Dina	When we swallow food, it goes to our stomach.
Adel	It is healthy to skip breakfast ?
Dina	No, ...(2)..................................

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) It's important to eat (**healthy – unhealthy – sweet**) food.
2) When we swallow our food, it goes to our (**heart – lungs – stomach**).
3) We get (**water – blood – energy**) and nutrients from the food.
4) We (**absorb – chew – buy**) food in our mouth using our teeth and tongue.
5) We need (**stomach acid – saliva – energy**) to help us chew the food.
6) When we swallow the food, (**bones – muscles – teeth**) help to push it down to our stomach.
7) Stomach acid breaks down the food in our (**mouth – teeth – stomach**).
8) The body (**chews – absorbs – breaks down**) the nutrients it needs from the food.
9) We chew our food with our (**saliva – tongue – teeth**).
10) We chew our food with our teeth and (**stomach – tongue – skin**).
11) When our food is smaller in our mouth, we can (**swallow – chew – absorb**) it.
12) In the stomach, our body (**swallow – chews – breaks down**) the food.
13) The body can absorb the (**energy – nutrients – organs**) it needs from the food.

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14) It's **(healthy – unhealthy – good)** to skip breakfast.

15) The **(skull – heart – ribs)** protects your brain and eyes.

16) **(Oxygen – Blood – Saliva)** is a gas we breathe.

17) **(Veins – Arteries – Vessels)** carry blood with a lot of oxygen in it.

18) It is healthy for children to get **(four – nine – five)** hour's sleep a night.

19) **(Muscles – Skin – Blood)** is attached to our bones to help us move.

20) I hope you enjoyed learning about the **(man – woman – human)** body.

4 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



healthy / breakfast

....



nine hour / night

....



do / exercise

....

Test 2 Based on Unit 2

A - Language Functions

1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue. (2 marks)

Yehia	Where ....(1)............................?
Heba	I'm going to go to the park after school.
Yehia	What are you going to have for dinner?
Heba	I'm ....(2)............................

B - Vocabulary & Structures

2 Underline the correct word(s). (8 marks)

1) Water can't get through the **(top – middle – bottom)** layer of our skin.
2) I like **(making – doing – taking)** a walk outside in the morning.
3) We are going to **(drank – drink – drinking)** water after we go running.
4) I sometime stay **(in – up – at)** late watching TV.
5) It's important to **(put – make – wear)** sunscreen to protect our skin.
6) It's dark. I **(am – is – are)** going to put on the light.
7) It's Mum's birthday. We're going to **(buys – buy – bought)** her a present.
8) **(Is – Are – Does)** she going to climb the mountain?

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets

(4 marks)

1) After we go running, we decide to drink juice. **(going to)**

....

2) Dina and I intended to ride bicycles on Friday. **(going to)**

....

3) Dalia planned to have chicken and rice for dinner. **(going to)**

....

4) I'm tired. I decided to go to bed early. **(going to)**

....

C – Reading Comprehension

(4 marks)

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Salma is going to go to the park with her friends after school. They are going to ride a horse. They are going to wear a helmet. After that they will go running and then they are going to eat some chicken and rice. It's fun time for them.

A) Answer the following questions:

1) When is Salma going to the park?

....

2) Who is Salma going to the park with?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3) Salma and her friends are going to (**run – ride a horse – walk**).

4) Salma and her friends are going to eat (**fruits – vegetables – chicken and rice**).

The Reader (Fares and the fish) (3 marks)

5 A) Answer the following questions.

1) Did Adam wear helmet or knee pads when he skateboarded?

....

2) How many fish were in the fish tank?

....

B) Complete the following sentences.

3) Adam didn't like to wear helmet or .... when he was skateboarding.

4) Fares wanted to swim like ....

D- Writing (3 marks)

6 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

(1 marks each)



play / beach

....



wear / sunglasses

....



put / sunscreen

....

E - Handwriting (2 marks)

7 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

I'm at the track with my friend.

....

UNIT 3

What's in your plate?





- **Scope of Unit 3**

Vocabulary

- carbohydrate , dairy , fat , fiber , minerals , protein , sugar , vitamins.
- dehydrated , hydrated , joints , temperature , toxins.
- calories , enough , percent , too much.

Language

- He should (eat fruit everyday).
- She shouldn't (eat candies everyday).
- Should I drink water? • Yes, you should.

Phonics

- / **tion** / : nutri**tion** , diges**tion** , pollu**tion** , fic**tion** , fire sta**tion**.

Values

- Independence.

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

- **Science** : Water and why we need it.
- **Math** : Decimal points , measuring ingredients.

LESSON 1 What's in your plate?

SB P. (28 – 29)

Pictorial words

Fruit and vegetables خضروات و فاكهة


bananas موز


apples تفاح


grapes عنب


carrots جزر


oranges برتقال


cucumbers خيار


tomatoes طماطم

Carbohydrates كربوهيدرات


bread خبز


pasta مكرونة


rice أرز


cereal قمح

Protein بروتين


meat لحم


fish سمك


chicken فراخ


eggs بيض

Dairy food منتجات ألبان



milk لبن


cheese جبن


yoghurt زبادى

Fats دهون


olive oil زيت زيتون


butter زبدة

Sugar سكر


cake كيك


biscuits بسكويت


soda صودا


chocolate شيكولاتة

Dictionary words

vitamins (n)	nutrients in some food	فيتامينات
fiber (n)	parts of plants	ألياف
delicious (adj)	having a good taste	لذيذ
balonce diet (n)	a meal which contains the right kinds of food	نظام غذائى معتدل
minerals (n)	such as salt, sodium	معادن
diet (n)	meal	وبة
carbohydrates (n)	substancees in food that give your body energy	كربوهيدرات
protein (n)	substance found in food such as meat and fish	بروتين
fats (n)	substance found in food such as oil and butter	دهون - دسم
dairy food (n)	such as milk, cheese and youghurt	منتجات ألبان
calciumnn (n)	substance found in dairy food that is good for our bones	كالسيوم
sugar (n)	a sweet sustance	سكر

Dictionary words

plate (n)	طبق	breakfast (n)	إفطار
need (v)	يحتاج	good for	جيد ل
body (n)	جسم	strong (adj)	قوى
important (adj)	هام	right (adj)	صحيح
healthy (adj)	صحى	pieces (n)	قطع
energy (n)	طاقة	grow (n)	ينمو

bones (n)	عظام	heart (n)	قلب
muscles (n)	عضلات	contain (n)	يحتوى على
eat (v)	يأكل	drink (v)	يشرب

Speaking

Do you like fruit?



Yes, I do.
Fruit is delicious.





Why do we need vitamins?



Vitamins are good for all parts of the body.





Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

fru – –	فاكهة	vegetab – – –	خضروات
carbohydr – – – –	كاربوهيدرات	prote – –	بروتين
dai – – food	منتجات ألبان	fa – –	دهون
vitam – – –	فيتامينات	fib – –	ألياف
delici – – –	لذيذ	miner – – –	معادن
calci – –	كالسيوم	sug – –	سكر
balan – –	متوازن	di – –	وجبة
pla – –	طبق	ener – –	طاقة
gr – –	ينمو	muscl – –	عضلات
breakfa – –	إفطار	str – – –	قوى

2 Underline the correct word(s).

1) Bananas and apples are (vegetables – fruit – dairy food).
2) Vitamins are (bad – good – hot) for all parts of your body.
3) Fruit is (hot – strong – delicious).
4) We should eat lots of (chocolate – cake – fruit) to get the vitamins we need.
5) It's important to get a (piece – balance – cup) of the right kinds of food.
6) We should try to eat 5-7 pieces of (cake – chocolate – fruit) a day.
7) Fiber is very (hot – important – bad) in a healthy diet.
8) We need protein to make our bodies (strong – small – fat).

9) There's (sugar – fats – protein) in meat, fish and eggs.
10) Milk and cheese are (dairy – fats – protein) foods.
11) (Fats – Sugar – Calcium) is good for our bones.
12) (Fats – Protein – Carbohydrates) give us the energy.
13) Bread, pasta and rice can be found in (fats – carbohydrates – protein).
14) There are healthy fats in (chocolate – bananas – butter).
15) Many food such as cakes, biscuits and soda contain (protein – sugar – fats) we shouldn't eat a lot.

3 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Dina	Why do we need vitamins?
Hany	........................(1)....................................
Dina	........................(2)....................................?
Hany	Dairy food such as milk and cheese.

4 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.


fruit / delicious
....


dairy food / milk
....


eat / balance
....

5 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

We should eat lots of fruit to get vitamins.

....

Language Use

SB P. (30)

Pictorial words


healthy lunch
غداء صحى


cookies
مخبوزات


candies
حلوى


do exercise
يقوم بعمل تمرينات


healthy diet
وجبة صحية


do a race
يؤدى سباق

Dictionary words

everyday (adv)	كل يوم	soda (n)	صودا
bread (n)	خبز	fruit (n)	فاكهة
eat (v)	يأكل	drink (v)	يشرب
should	يجب	shouldn't	لايجب
athlete (n)	لاعب رياضى	country (n)	بلد
tomorrow (n)	غدا	energy	نشاط - طاقة

Grammar

Should / Shouldn't



You **should** eat fruit everyday.



You **shouldn't** eat chocolate everyday.

Form

Affirmative	Negative	Question form
I should	I shouldn't	Should I ....?
You should	You shouldn't	Should you ....?
He should	He shouldn't	Should he ....?
She should + مصدر الفعل	She shouldn't + أصل الفعل	Should she ....?
It should	It shouldn't	Should it ....?
We should	We shouldn't	Should we ....?
They should	They shouldn't	Should they ....?

Use

We use **should** / **shouldn't** to say what is the right thing to do and to give advice.

نستخدم should / shouldn't لنتحدث عن الشئ الذى يجب أن تكون وكذلك فى إعطاء النصيحة.

e.g. *You **should** go to bed early.*
*You **shouldn't** go to bed late.*

Speaking

Should he eat some food with carbohydrates?



Yes, he should.



Should he drink water when he exercises?



No, he shouldn't.



Should he sleep for eight hours a day?



Yes, he should.



Should he eat lots of candies and cakes?



No, he shouldn't.





Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

lun – –	غداء	cook – – –	مخبوزات
cand – – –	حلوى	die –	وجبة
ra – –	سباق	exerci – –	تمرينات
bre – –	خبز	altle – –	لاعب رياضى
fru – –	فاكهة	dri – –	يشرب
ea –	يأكل	ener – –	طاقة

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Nour	Should I eat healthy lunch everyday?
Heba	..........................(1)..............................
Nour	..........................(2)..............................?
Heba	No, you shouldn't eat cookies everyday.

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) You (**should** – **shouldn't** – **can**) eat lots of candies and cakes everyday.
2) Athlete (**should** – **shouldn't** – **can't**) do a lot of exercise.
3) Ahmed (**should** – **shouldn't** – **can**) eat cookies everyday.
4) Mariam (**should** – **shouldn't** – **can't**) eat healthy lunch everyday.
5) We (**should** – **shouldn't** – **can't**) drink juice after doing exercise.
6) A good boy (**should** – **shouldn't** – **can't**) eat some food with carbohydrates.

7) Hana (**should – shouldn't – can**) eat candies everyday.

8) Hany (**should – shouldn't – can**) drink soda everyday.

9) Younis (**should – shouldn't – can**) eat fruit everyday.

10) Calcium is good for bones, so we (**should – shouldn't – don't**) drink milk everyday.

11) During school days, we (**should – shouldn't – don't**) get up late.

12) Tamer (**should – can't – shouldn't**) drink cola everyday.

13) Mervat (**shouldn't – can't – should**) work hard in class.

14) We (**should – shouldn't – never**) mgo to bed early.

15) A good student (**should – shouldn't – don't**) do the homework daily.

4 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets.

1) It's good to eat fruit everyday. (**should**)

....

2) It's important to drink water after doing exercise. (**should**)

....

3) It's bad to eat cookies everyday. (**shouldn't**)

....

4) It's not good to drink soda everyday. (**shouldn't**)

....

5) It's better for you to do exercise. (**should**)

....

6) It's good to eat food with carbohydrates. (**should**)

....

7) It's bad to eat too much sweets. **(shouldn't)**

....

8) It's good for your teeth to drink milk. **(should)**

....

9) It's not good to get up late during school days. **(shouldn't)**

....

10) It's good to listen o your teachers in class. **(should)**

....

5 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

We shouldn't eat too much cakes and sweets.

....

LESSON 3 Reading: Why do we need water?

SB P. (31)

Pictorial words


humans بشر


animals حيوانات


plants نباتات


soil تربة


roots جذور


pure water مياه نقية

Dictionary words

dehydrated (adj)	when your body doesn't get enough water جفاف
hydrated (adj)	when your body gets enough water مزود بالماء
temperature (n)	how hot or cold you feel درجة الحرارة
headache (n)	pain in your head صداع
toxins (n)	things you don't want in your body; they can make you ill مواد سامة
sweat (n)	a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are hot عرق
joints (n)	the parts of your body that move مفاصل

need (v)	يحتاج	living thing (n)	كائن حى
health (n)	صحة	blood (n)	دم
oxygen (n)	أكسجين	stomach (n)	معدة
blood vessels (n)	أوعية دموية	nutrients (n)	غذاء
juice (n)	عصير	weather (n)	طقس
fruit (n)	فاكهة	vegetables (n)	خضروات
brain (n)	مخ	children (n)	أطفال

Speaking

How much of our blood is made up of water?

About 82 %.

How much of our brain is made up of water?

About 75 %.

How much water do children need to drink everyday?

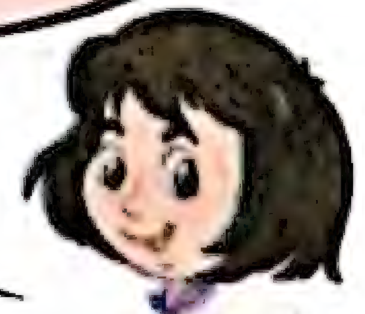
About 1,5 litres.

What happenes if you are dehydrated?

I feel tired and I don't have a lot of energy.







Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

wat – –	ماء	huma – –	بشر
anim – – –	حيوانات	plan – –	نباتات
roo – –	جذور	so – –	تربة
dehydra – – –	جفاف	temperat – – –	درجة الحرارة
tox – – –	مواد سامة	swe – –	عرق
joi – –	مفاصل	hea – – –	صحة
blo – –	دم	nutrie – – –	غذاء
weat – – –	طقس	vegetab – – –	خضروات
fru – –	فاكهة	bra – –	مخ
childr – –	أطفال	oxyg – –	أكسجين

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Mazen	Where can plants get water from?
Salma	..............................(1)..............................
Mazen	..............................(2)..............................?
Salma	We can get water from milk and fruit juice.

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) All living things need (**plants** – **water** – **oil**) to live.
2) Plants get water from the (**oil** – **trees** – **soil**) in their roots.
3) Our (**brain** – **heart** – **blood**) is about 82 % water.
4) (**Swear** – **Water** – **Toxins**) can make you ill.

5) When your body doesn't get enough water, it is (**hydrated** – **dehydrated** – **temperature**).

6) (**Sweat** – **Temperature** – **Toxins**) is a liquid that comes out of your skin when you are hot.

7) (**Joints** – **Lungs** – **Blood vessles**) are the parts of your body that move.

8) When your body gets enough water, it is (**hydrated** – **temperature** – **dehydrated**).

9) If you don't drink enough water, you get (**happy** – **hydrated** – **dehydrated**).

10) If you are dehydrated, you can get a (**headphone** – **headache** – **head**).

11) It's good for your joints to be (**cold** – **hydrated** – **dehydrated**).

12) When we sweat, we lose (**food** – **water** – **blood**).

13) We can get (**water** – **soil** – **roots**) from milk, tea or fruit juice.

14) Children need to drink about 1,5 (**kilometres** – **minutes** – **litres**) everyday.

15) Our (**brain** – **lungs** – **muscles**) are made up of about 75 % water.

LESSON 4

Life skills: Choosing a healhy snack

SB P. (32 - 33)

Pictorial words

Snacks وجبات خفيفة


cereal قمح


cake كيك


chocolate brownie
كيك شيكولاتة


dried fruit bar
فاكهة مجففة

Dictionary words

serving (n)	how much you eat at one time	حجم التقديم
calories (n)	the amount of energy in food	سعرات
sodium (n)	salt	ملح
enough	the right amount	كاف
too much	more than we need	أزيد من اللازم
precent (n)	%	نسبة فى المائة

package (n)	عبوة - باكو	healthy (adj)	صحى
unhealthy (adj)	غير صحى	vitamins (n)	فيتامينات
choice (n)	إختيار	minerals (n)	معادن
serving size (n)	حجم التقديم	energy (n)	طاقة - سعرات
fats (n)	دهون	carbohydrate (n)	كربوهيدرات
sugar (n)	سكر	fiber (n)	ألياف
protein (n)	بروتين	measure (v)	يقيس

Speaking

How much sugar does cereal have?

2.5 grams.

Energy : 115
Sugar : 2.5

How many calories does cereal have?

115 calories.

How much fat does chocolate brownie have?

21 grams.

Energy : 310
Fat : 21

How many calories does chocolate brownie have?

310 calories.

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

cere – –	قمح	brow – – –	كيك شيكولاتة
serv – – –	طعام المائدة	calo – – –	سعرات
sodi – –	صوديوم (ملح)	perce – –	نسبة مئوية
pack – – –	باكو	choi – –	إختيار
ener – –	طاقة - نشاط	vitam – – –	فيتامينات
fib – –	ألياف	prote – –	بروتين

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Adam	Which snack is your favourite?
Reem	....................................(1)........................
Adam	How many ....(2)....................?
Reem	A dried fruit bar has 68 calories.

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) We shouldn't eat too much (**vitamins** – **energy** – **salt**) in our food.
2) When we see something like 50 %, it means that this food give us a (**quarter** – **third** – **half**) .
3) We measure energy in (**calories** – **grams** – **kilometres**).
4) We use (**calories** – **grams** – **percent**) to measure a nutrient.
5) How many (**sugar** – **calories** – **fiber**) does a cake have?
6) How much (**units** – **sugar** – **calories**) does a cereal bar have?

7) We get a lot of vitamin C in (**chocolate** – **fruit** – **water**).
8) There is sugar in (**fruit** – **salt** – **sodium**).
9) Natural sugar in fruit is (**bad** – **difficult** – **better**) for us.
10) Food packaging helps us decide if the food is (**dirty** – **healthy** – **easy**).

4 Copy the following sentences in your best handwriting.

1) We should eat food with a lot of vitamins.

....

2) My favourite snack is dried fruit bars.

....

LESSON 5 Phonics

SB P. (34)

Note

- tion • تنطق كأنها تشن



nutrition أطعمة



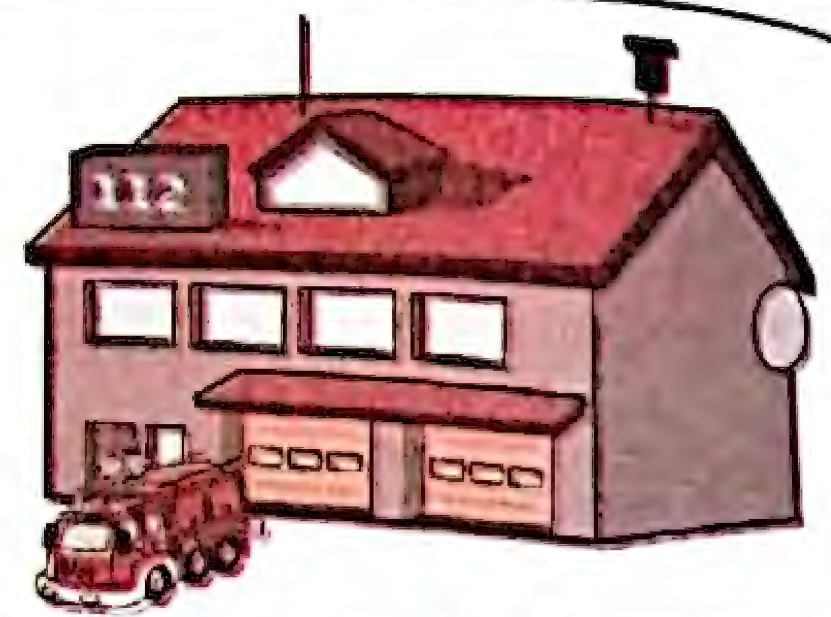
pollution تلوث



fiction قصة أدبية



digestion الجهاز الهضمى



fire station محطة إطفاء

Study the examples

- I have a new book. It isn't **fiction**.
- It is about **nutrition** and **digestion**.

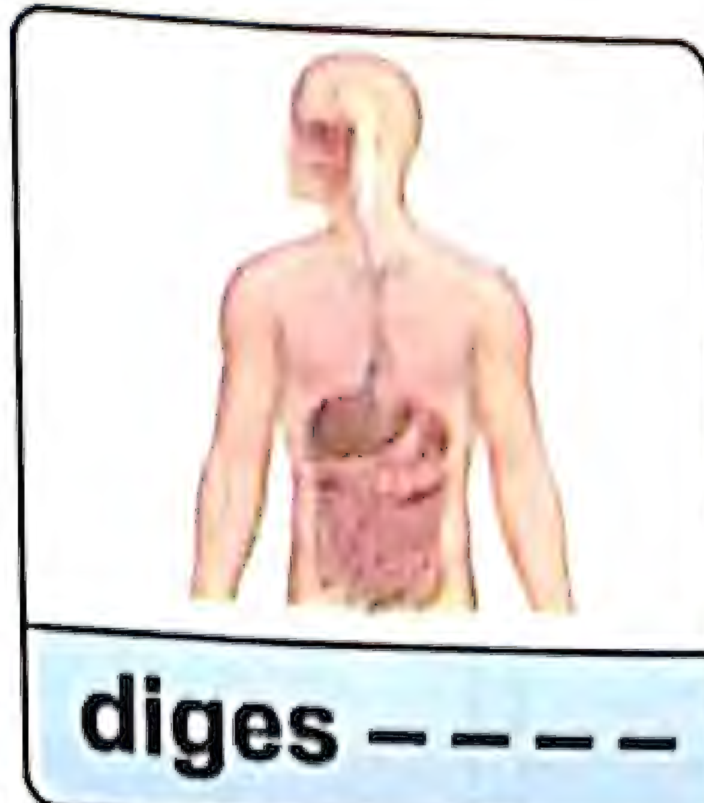


Activities

1 Supply the missing letters.


nutri - - - -


fic - - - - -


diges - - - -


pollu - - - -

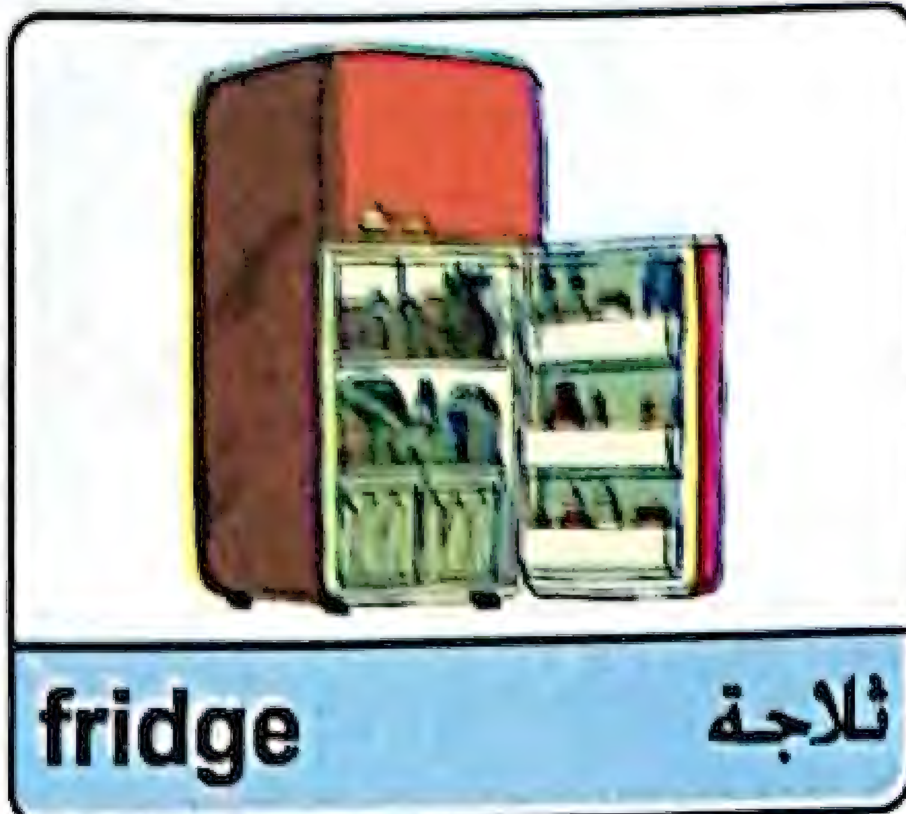
2 Color.

nutrition

LESSON 6 Reading & Listening

SB P. (35 – 36)

Pictorial words


fridge ثلاجة


freezer فريزر


electricity كهرباء


fire نار


contrainers أوانى



cans معلبات

Dictionary words

preserve (v)	to keep food safe and fresh	يحفظ الطعام
store (v)	to keep safe	يخزن
dry (v)	to absorb water from food	يجفف
smoked (adj)	preserved by smoke	مدخن
dentist (n)	someone who looks after your teeth	طبيب أسنان

Dictionary words

fresh (adj)	طازج	look after (v)	يعتنى ب
sick (adj)	مريض	heat (n)	حرارة
meat (n)	لحم	fish (n)	سمك

salt (n)	ملح	sugar (n)	سكر
meal (n)	وجبة	delicious (adj)	لذيذ
invent (v)	يخترع	ceramic (n)	سيراميك
jar (n)	برطمان	affect (v)	يؤثر
mood (n)	حالة مزاجية	arteries (n)	شرايين

Speaking

Is sugar bad for your teeth?

Yes, sugar is bad for our teeth.

Is sugar bad for your heart?

Yes, it stops our artries working.

Did you know sugar can affect your mood?

Yes, sugar can be bad for our mood.



Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

frid – –	ثلاجة	freez – –	فريزر
fi – –	نار	ca – –	معلبات
electrici – –	كهرباء	contain – – –	أوانى
preser – –	يحفظ طعام	sto – –	يخزن
dr –	يجفف	dent – – –	طبيب أسنان
fre – –	طازج	si – –	مريض
ceram – –	سيراميك	mo – – –	حالة مزاجية
sug – –	سكر	sa – –	ملح

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Ali	..............................(1)..............................?
Ola	My favourite snack is cookies and candies.
Ali	Did you know sugar is bad for your teeth?
Ola	..............................(2)..............................

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) It's important to keep the food (dry – hot – fresh).
2) If we don't (eat – grow – store) food well, it can go bad.
3) We can add salt to food to (dry – preserve – grow) it.
4) We can (store – dry – cook) fruit in the sun.
5) Thousand of years ago, people invented (cups – plates – zee pots) to keep food fresh.

6) People use (jars – plates – cups) and cans to preserve food.

7) When we dry food, we take out the (water – salt – sugar) and keep the nutrients.

8) We can store food in (dishes – bags – containers).

9) We need (electricity – fire – cans) to store food in a fridge.

10) Eating too much sugar (protects – damages – stores) our teeth.

11) Sugar stops our (veins – lungs – arteries) working, so it is bad for our heart.

12) Sugar can (break – affect – preserve) our brain.

13) It is better to get energy from (carbohydrates – protein – fats) than sugar.

14) When we get energy from carbohydrates, it (stops – lasts – moves) a long time.

Clil: math

SB P. (35)

Note



= 4 grams of sugar



= 8 grams of sugar



= 12 grams of sugar



= 16 grams of sugar



= 20 grams of sugar



= 24 grams of sugar

- Children shouldn't have more than 25 grams of sugar a day.

Dictionary words

children (n)	أطفال	gram (n)	جرام
sugar (n)	سكر	teaspon (n)	ملعقة شاى
decide (v)	يقرر	snack (n)	وجبة خفيفة
plain (adj)	سادة	yougurt (n)	زبادى
cookies (n)	مخبوزات	energy (n)	طاقة - نشاط
sleep (v)	ينام	happy (adj)	سعيد

Task

- Find out how much sugar is in ....



= .... grams



= .... grams



= .... grams

Test 3 Based on Unit 3

A - Language Functions

1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

(2 marks)

Ali	What is your favorite snack?
Ola	..............................(1)..............................
Ali	..............................(2)..............................
Ola	No, sugar is bad for my teeth.

B - Vocabulary & Structures

2 Underline the correct word(s). (8 marks)

1) Vitamins are (**bad** – **good** – **hot**) for all parts of your body.
2) Fiber is very (**hot** – **important** – **bad**) in a healthy diet.
3) Athlete (**should** – **shouldn't** – **can't**) do a lot of exercise.
4) Hana (**should** – **shouldn't** – **can**) eat candies everyday.
5) Plants get water from the (**oil** – **trees** – **soil**) in their roots.
6) (**Joints** – **Lungs** – **Blood vessels**) are the parts of your body that move.
7) When we see something like 50 %, it means that this food gives us a (**quarter** – **third** – **half**).
8) When we dry food, we take out the (**water** – **salt** – **sugar**) and keep the nutrients.

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets

(4 marks)

1) It's good to do exercises. **(should)**

....

2) It's bad to eat chocolate everyday. **(Ishouldn't)**

....

3) It's good to go to bed early. **(should)**

....

4) It's bad to drink juice after doing exercises. **(shouldn't)**

....

C – Reading Comprehension

(4 marks)

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

We can preserve food by keeping it cold. Fridges and freezers keep our food cold. We can smoke food over a fire to make it last longer. And we can preserve food with salt. Salt takes out the water.

A) Answer the following questions:

1) How can we preserve food?

....

2) How can we smoke food?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3) **(Fridges – Salt – Water) keeps our food cold.**

4) We smoke food over (**grill – oven – fire**)

The Reader (Fares and the fish)

(3 marks)

5 A) Answer the following questions.

1) What was Dad's surprise for Fares?

....

2) How did Fares go to the sports center?

....

B) Complete the following sentences.

3) There were too many fish for Fares to ....

4) Fares trained in the pool for .... everyday because he wanted to be an athlete.

D- Writing

(3 marks)

6 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

(1 marks each)



shouldn't / candies

....



fruits / every day

....



plants / water

....

E - Handwriting

(2 marks)

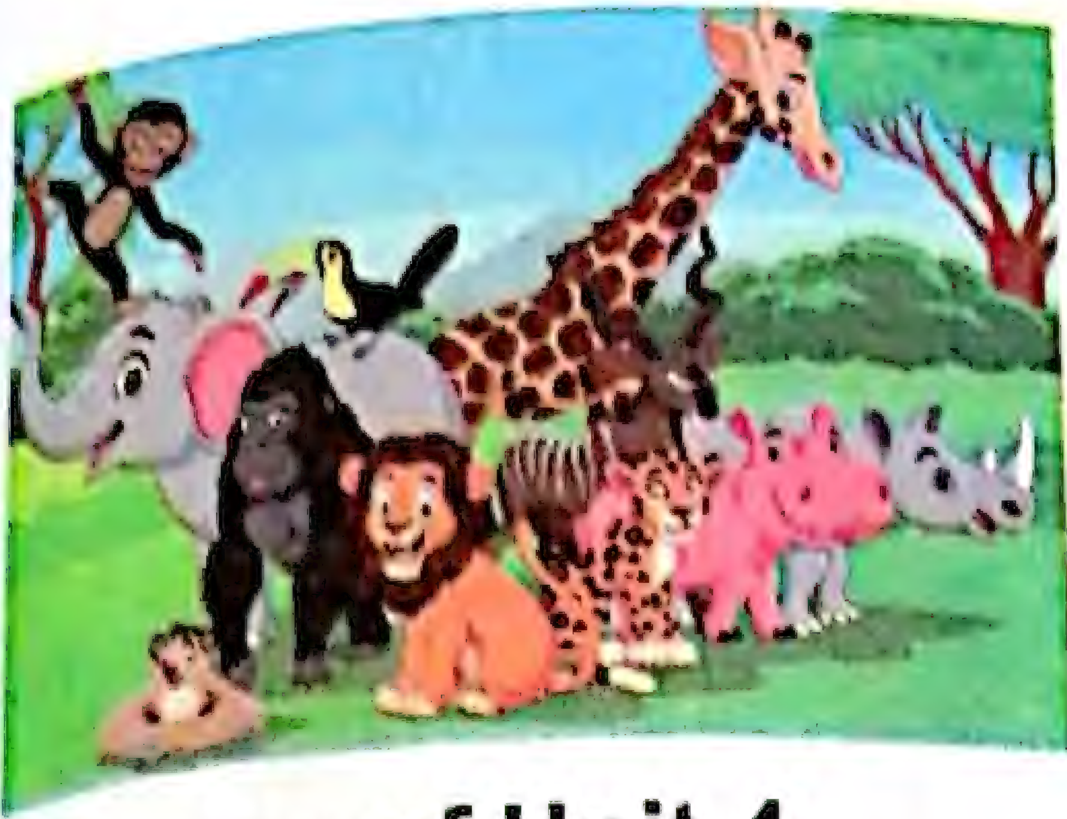
7 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

We shouldn't eat too much sweets, it's bad for our teeth.

....

UNIT 4

At the wild





- **Scope of Unit 4**

Vocabulary

- cheetah , chimpanzee , cobra , fennec fox , macaw , sea lion , sloth , spider monkey.
- build nests , chase , dig burrows , gather , hide , live in , holes , take shelter.
- crayfish , goose , mole , squirrel.
- desert , grassland , polar , rainforest , wetland.
- equator , North pole , South pole.
- ash , building , deforestation , drought , fire , flood , pollution.

Language

- It might (live in Africa).
- It might not swim.

Phonics

- / **nd** / : grassla**nd** , wetla**nd**.
- / **nt** / : te**nt** , hu**nt**.
- / **mp** /: swa**mp** , ca**mp**.

Values

- Participation.

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

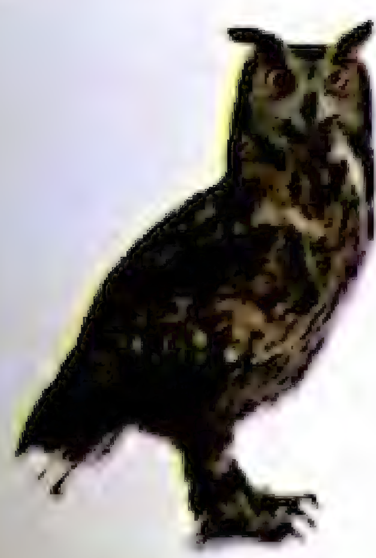
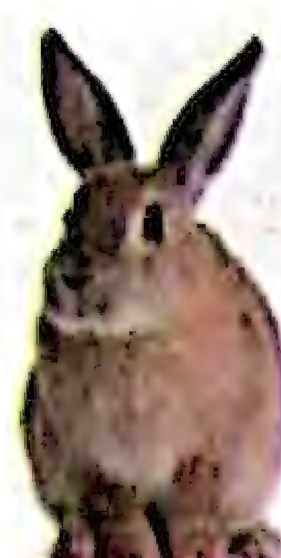
- **Science** : Changes to habitats.
- **Geography**: habitats around the world.

LESSON 1 Vocabulary

SB P. (50 - 52)

Pictorial words

Animals

 fennec fox ثعلب	 sea lion كلب البحر	 cobra ثعبان الكوبرا	 chimpanzee شمبانزى
 spider monkey القرد العنكبوتى	 macaw بغبغان	 sloth حيوان الكسلان	 cheetah شيتا
 owl بومة	 rabbit ارنب	 penguin بطريق	 lion اسد

Verbs & Nouns


take shelter
يتخذ مأوى


build nest
يبنى عش


live in hole
يعيش فى حفرة


dig burrows
يحفر جحر


hide under rocks
يختبئ تحت الصخور


hunt animals
يصطاد حيوان


gather in groups
يتجمع فى قطيع

Study the examples


Squirrels dig a burrow. السناجب تحفر جحر


Egyptian geese build a nest.
الوز المصرى يبنى عش



Turles hide under rocks.
السلحفاة تختبأ تحت الصخور



Moles live in a hole.
الفأرة العمياء تعيش فى حفرة

Dictionary words

cheetah (n)	a large wild animal that can run very fast	شيتا
chimpanzee	a type of small ape	الشمبانزى
cobra (n)	a poisonous snake	ثعبان الكوبرا
fennec fox (n)	a wild animal with reddish fur that looks like a dog	ثعلب
macaw (n)	an extremely large, long-tailed parrot	بغبغان
sea lion (n)	a type of large seal	اسد البحر
sloth (n)	an animal that moves very slowly	حيوان الكسلان
monkey (n)	a small usually brown animal that can climb trees	قرد
wildlife (n)	wild birds , plants , animals	البرية
behave (v)	to act	يتصرف
close to	near to	قريب من
habitate (n)	place where animals live	مسكن الحيوانات
stick (n)	a small piece of wood	عصا

burrow (n)	a hole in the ground	جحر
shelter (n)	a small building that gives protection	مأوى
crayfish (n)	a kind of fish that live in rivers and hide under rocks in the day time and come out to find food at night	سمكة الحجر
hunt (v)	to chase wild animals	يصيد
colony (n)	a group of the same type of animals	مستعمرة

Dictionary words

wild park (v)	حديقة حيوان برية	great idea	فكرة عظيمة
place (n)	مكان	natural (adj)	طبيعى
warm (adj)	دافئ	safe (adj)	أمان
protect (v)	يحمى	families (n)	عائلات
birds (n)	طيور	grass (n)	خضرة
leaves (n)	اوراق شجر	rivers (n)	انهار
rocks (n)	صخور	ground (n)	الأرض
sand (n)	رمل		

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

cheet – –	شيتا	chimpanz – –	شمبانزى
cob – –	كوبرا	fo –	ثعلب
mac – –	بغبغان	sl – – –	حيوان الكسلان
monk – –	قرد	sea li – –	اسد البحر
nes –	عش	shelt – –	مأوى
burr – –	جحر	hu – –	يصيد
squir – –	سنجاب	hi – –	يختبئ
rabb – –	ارنب	o – –	بومة
turt – –	سلحفاة	bir – –	طيور

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Adel	What ....(1)............................?
Dalia	I visited the wildlife park yesterday.
Adel	What did you see there?
Dalia	I saw ....(2).............................

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) (**Sloth** – **Cheetah** – **Macaw**) is a large wild animal that can run very fast.
2) (**Sloth** – **Cheetah** – **Cobra**) is a poisonous snake.
3) (**Macaw** – **Chimpanzee** – **Sea lion**) is an extremely large, long tailed parrot.

4) **(Macaw – Sloth – Sea lion)** is a type of large seal.
5) **(Macaw – Sloth – Cheetah)** is an animal that moves very slowly.
6) **(Fennec fox – Spider monkey – Sea lion)** is a small wild animal with fur that looks like a dog.
7) **(Fennec fox – Spider monkey – Penguin)** is a small brown animal that can climb the trees.
8) **(Crayfish – Sloth – Sea lion)** is a kind of fish that lives in rivers and hide under rocks in the day time.
9) Animals live in places which are close to their natural **(park – habitat – zoo)**.
10) Animals take **(nests – holes – shelters)** so they can stay warm and be safe.
11) Lots of birds **(build – dig – take)** nests in trees.
12) Owls live in **(nests – holes – shelters)** in trees.
13) Rabbits and foxes take **(nests – holes – shelters)** in their burrows.
14) Crayfish **(eat – build – hide)** under rocks in rivers.
15) Penguins **(take – gather – build)** in a colony to keep warm.

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Animals live in places which are close to their natural habitat. Lots of birds build nests in trees. Rabbits dig burrows in the ground. Lions and cheetahs hunt other animals to eat.

1) How do lions get their food?

....

2) Where do animals like to live?

....

3) Birds build .... in trees.

a) houses b) holes c) nests

4) .... dig burrows in the ground.

a) Lions b) Rabbits c) Birds

5 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



visit / park

....



see / monkey

....



see / macaw

....

LESSON 2

Language Use

SB P. (53)

Pictorial words


show عرض مسرحى


elephant فيل


grass حشائش


whale حوت


meat لحم


swim يعوم

Dictionary words

welcome	مرحبا	animal (n)	حيوان
eat (v)	يأكل	big (adj)	كبير الحجم
correct (adj)	صحيح	incorrect (adj)	غير صحيح
think (v)	يعتقد	the world (n)	العالم
blue (adj)	أزرق	able to (v)	يستطيع
rivers (n)	أنهار	build (v)	يبنى
nest (n)	عش	egg (n)	بيضة
guess (v)	يخمن	sure (adj)	متأكد

Grammar



- It might live in Africa.
- It might eat grass.
- It might swim in rivers.
- It might not climb trees.
- It might not build a nest.

Form

Affirmative	Negative
I might You might He might She might + مصدر الفعل It might We might They might	I might not You might not He might not She might not + مصدر الفعل It might not We might not They might not

Use

We use **might** / **might not** to say what possible happen (or not happen) according to what we think or guess.

نستخدم might / might not للتعبير عن ما يمكن حدوثه او عدم حدوثه طبقا لما نعتقده او نخمنه

e.g. I think elephants **might eat** grass.

Speaking


Elephants **might** eat grass.


That's correct.


Elephants **might** eat meat.


That's incorrect.

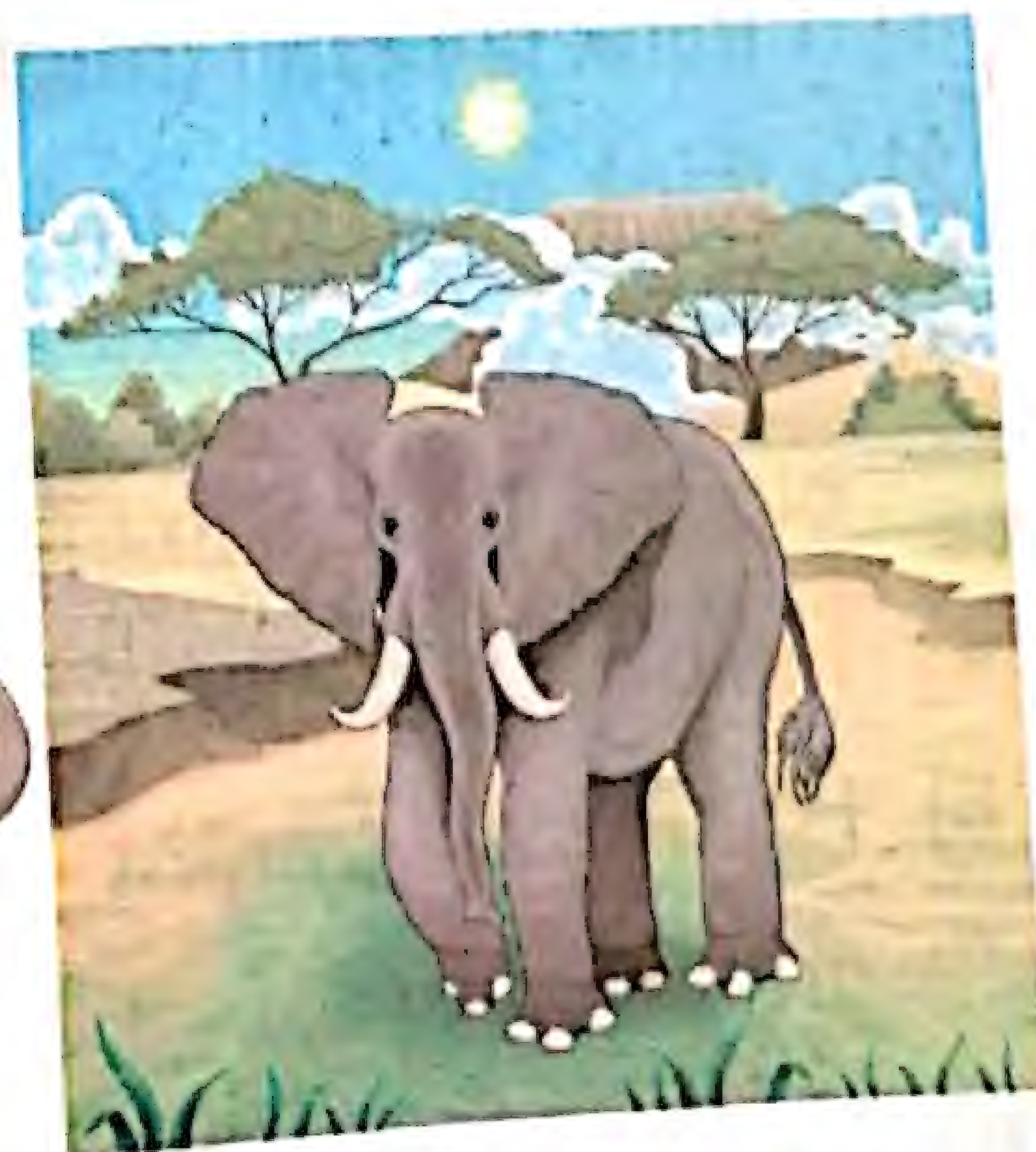

I think elephants **might** swim in rivers.


That's correct.


I think elephants **might be** the biggest animals in the world.


That's correct.





Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

sho –	عرض	elepha – –	فيل
gra – –	حشائش	wha – –	حوت
sw – –	يسبح - يعوم	me – –	لحم
anim – –	حيوان	gue – –	يخمن
thin –	يعتقد	bui – –	يبنى
corre – –	صحيح	rive – –	انهار

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Gaser	Where do you think elephants live?
Joudy	................................(1)................................
Gaser	................................(2)...............................?
Joudy	I think elephants might eat grass.

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) I think cheetah **(might – might not – shouldn't)** run fast.
2) I think monkeys **(might – might not – should)** fly.
3) I think blue whales **(might – might not – shouldn't)** be the biggest animal in the world.
4) I think squirrels **(might – might not – can't)** dig a burrow.
5) I think owls **(might – might not – should)** dig burrows in the ground.
6) I guess birds **(might – might not – can't)** build nests.

7) I guess the Egyptian geese **(might – might not – can)** hide under rock.

8) I think sloth **(might – might not – can)** move very fast.

9) I think cobra **(might – might not – should)** be a poisonous snake.

10) I think spider monkey **(might – might not – can't)** climb the trees.

4 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets.

1) I don't think cheetahs run slowly. **(might not)**

....

2) I guess that elephants can eat grass. **(faster)**

....

3) I think that the blue whale is the biggest animal. **(might)**

....

4) I don't know if elephant can eat meat. **(might not)**

....

LESSON 3 Reading

SB P. (54 - 55)

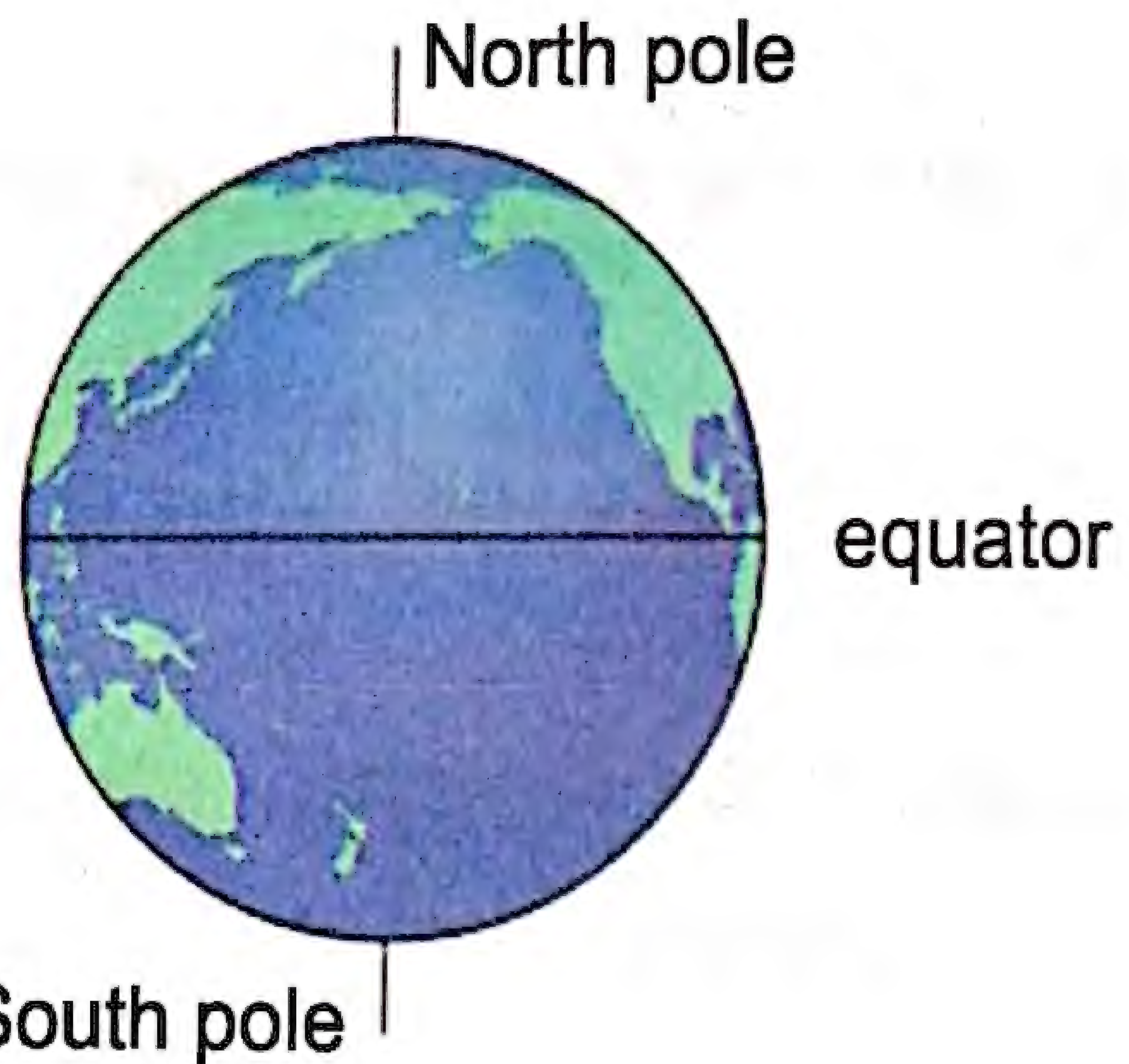
Pictorial words


polar habitat
الموطن القطبى


rainforest
الغابات المطرة


swamp
مستنقع


desert صحراء



Dictionary words

landscape(n)	an area of country	مساحة خضراء
habitat (n)	a place with a particular kind of climate	موطن
polar (adj)	near the North or South pole	قطبى
desert (n)	a large area of land usually covered with sand	صحراء
grassland (n)	a large area of land covered with grass	مراعى خضراء
rainforest	a forest in a tropical part of the world	غابة استوائية
wetland (n)	area of land that can be wet all the time	ارض رطبة

swamp (n)	soft wet land مستنقع
equator (n)	the imaginary line all around the middle of the earth خط الاستواء
North pole (n)	the point at the furthest north of the world القطب الشمالى
South pole (n)	the point at the furthest south of the world القطب الجنوبى
tropical (adj)	related to the part of the world that is between the two lines استوائى

Dictionary words

different (adj)	مختلف	climate (n)	طقس
animals (n)	حيوانات	plants (n)	نباتات
snow (n)	ثلج	non-living things (n)	جماد
white (n)	ابيض	ice (n)	ثلج
shelter (n)	مأوى	burrow (n)	جحر
warm (adj)	دافئ	leaves (n)	اوراق شجر
fruit (n)	فاكهة	roots (n)	جذور
imaginary (adj)	خيالى	line (n)	خط
furthest (adj)	الابعد	sunshine (n)	شروق الشمس
fur (n)	فرو	wolf (n)	ذئب

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

habit – –	موطن	rainfore – –	غابة استوائية
swam –	مستنقع	dese – –	صحراء
South Po – – –	قطب جنوبى	grassla – –	ارض خضراء
sn – –	ثلج	shelt – –	مأوى
burro –	جحر	leav – –	اوراق شجر
roo – –	جذور	sunshi – –	شروق الشمس
fu –	فرو	fo –	ثعلب

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Nour	......................................(1)...........................?
Malika	A swamp is a wetland where there are lots of trees.
Nour	Where do crayfish usually live?
Malika	......................................(2)...........................

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) A habitat is a place with a particular kind of (**fruit** – **water** – **climate**).

2) In (**the equator** – **the polar habitat** – **Africa**), there is ice and snow.

3) In a polar habitat, animals can (**build** – **take** – **gather**) shelter in burrows.

4) There are animals that (**live** – **grow** – **leave**) in the trees and eat leaves and fruits.

5) A wetland can be (**hot** – **cold** – **wet**) all the time. It can be near the sea or a river.

6) A (**rainforest** – **desert** – **swamp**) is a wet land where there are lots of trees.

7) A (**rainforest** – **desert** – **swamp**) is a place of land covered with sand.

8) An Arctic fox is (**black** – **gray** – **white**).

9) (**Sloth** – **Macaw** – **Fox**) has beautiful colored feathers.

10) (**Wolves** – **Monkeys** – **Sea lions**) have light colored fur.

11) (**Equator** – **The South Pole** – **The North Pole**) is an imaginary line all around the middle of the Earth.

12) The equator gets the most (**moonlight** – **sunshine** – **rains**).

13) We can see the different habitats on a (**line** – **map** – **plant**) of the world.

14) (**Turtles** – **Macaws** – **Birds**) eat plants and animals in the water.

LESSON 4 Phonics

SB P. (56)


grassland
أرض حشائش

/ nd /


wetland
ارض مبللة


hunt
يصطاد

/ nt /


tent
خيمة


camp
معسكر

/ mp /


swamp
مستنقع


Don't put a tent in a swamp.


Cheetah hunt in the grassland.

Activities

1 Supply the missing letters.


te – –


grassla – –

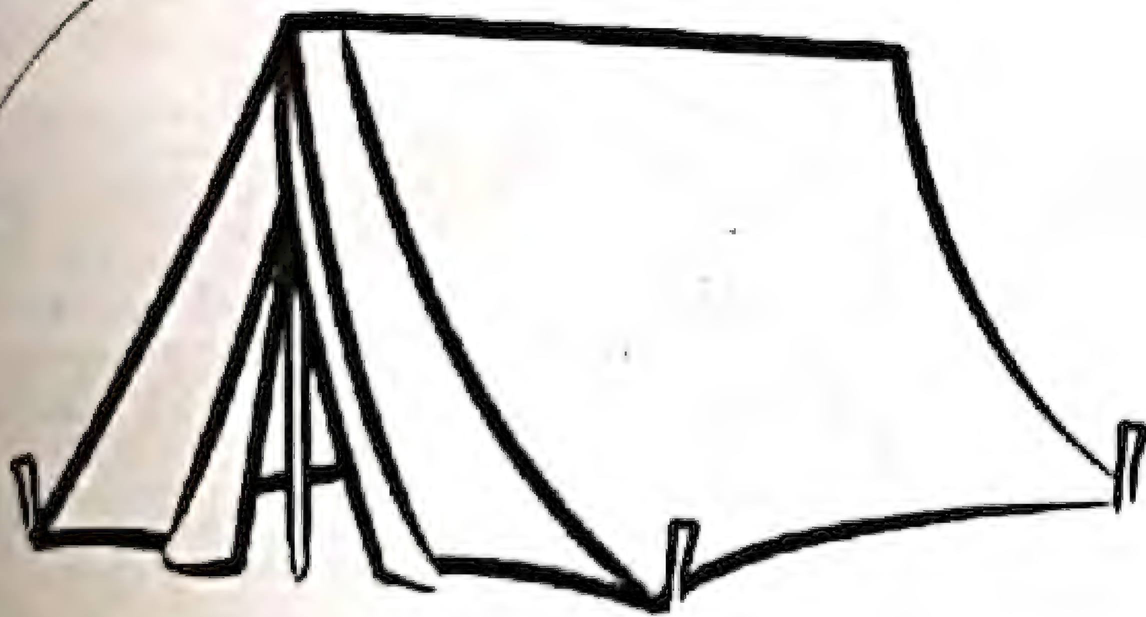

wet l – – –


swa – –


ca – –


hu – –

2 Color the words that have / nt /.





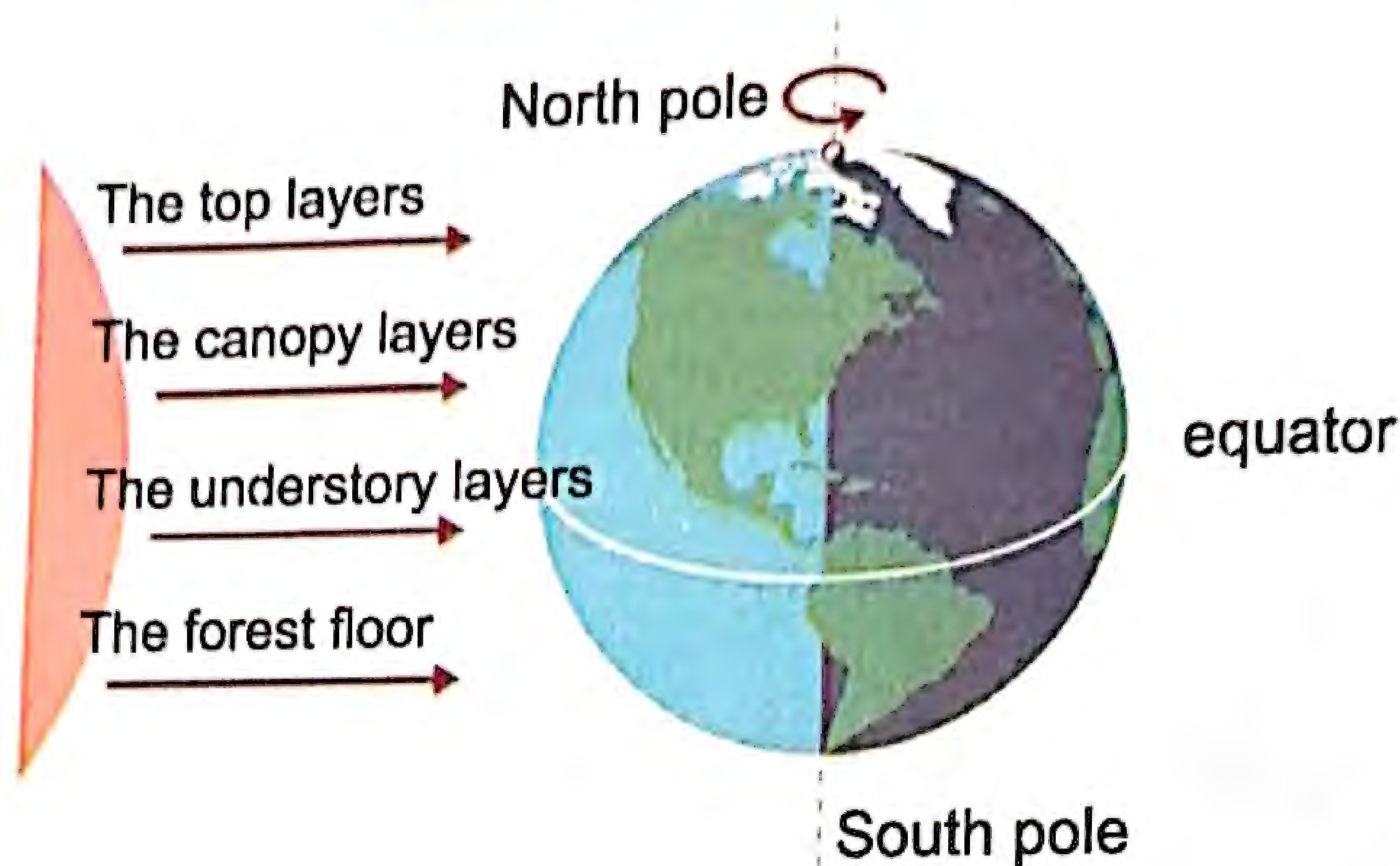




LESSON 5 Reading & life skills

SB P. (57 – 59)

Pictorial words



Natural disasters كوارث طبيعية


deforestation قطع الأشجار


pollution تلوث


fire حريق


volcanoes براكين


flood فيضان


drought جفاف

Dictionary words

pollution (n)	making land, water or air dirty	التلوث
building (n)	destroying habitats to make homes or offices	بناء
volcanoes (n)	an opening in the earth crust where ashes comes from	براكين
deforestation (n)	cutting down trees	قطع الأشجار
flood (n)	when water cover the land	فيضان
fire (n)	this can destroy a habitat quickly	نار
drought (n)	when there isn't enough water	

Dictionary words

spider (n)	عنكبوت	nuts (n)	جوز هند
monkeys (n)	قرود	humid (adj)	رطب
dark (adj)	ظلام	lizards (n)	زواحف
insects (n)	حشرات	sunlight (n)	ضوء الشمس
frogs (n)	ضفادع	garbage (n)	قمامة
destroy (n)	يدمر	office (n)	مكتب
chemicals (n)	مواد كيماويه	dry (adj)	جاف
ash (n)	رماد بركانى	pollute (v)	يلوث
smoke (n)	دخان	rain (n)	مطر
farmers (n)	فلاحين	snake (n)	ثعبان
crawl (v)	يزحف	storm (n)	عاصفة
erupt (v)	ينفجر (بركان)	balance (n)	توازن
butterflies (n)	فراشات		

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

deforestat – – –	قطع الأشجار	pollut – – –	تلوث
fi – –	نار	build – – –	بناء
flo – –	فيضان	drou – – –	جفاف
volca – –	براكين	spid – –	عنكبوت
monk – –	قرد	chemica – –	مواد كيماوية
pollu – –	يلوث	destr – –	يدمر
as –	رمادى بركانى	da – –	ظلام
sunli – – –	ضوء الشمس	inse – –	حشرة
garb – – –	قمامة	liza – –	سحلية

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Adel	What ....(1)............................?
Dalia	Pollution is the dirt of land, water and air.
Adel	Do you know of any natural disaster?
Dalia	..........................(2)..............................

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) (Spiders – Sloths – Monkeys) live in the emergent layer.
2) It is (hot – dark – hard) in the understory layer, as there isn't a lot of sun.
3) Plants on the forest floor have very (big – large – small) leaves.

4) **(Monkeys – Butterflies – Snakes)** crawl on the rainforest floor.
5) There are **(four – two – three)** layers in a rainforest.
6) **(Building – Deforestation – Pollution)** makes land, water or air dirty.
7) When there isn't enough water, it is **(volcanoes – drought – flood)**.
8) **(Deforestation – Fire – Flood)** is cutting down trees.
9) **(Volcanoes – Drought – Building)** is destroying habitats to make homes or offices.
10) When water covers the land, it is **(flood – drought – swimming)**.
11) Floods can **(build – grow – destroy)** natural habitats as well as people's homes.
12) Fire can destroy many habitats very **(slowly – hardly – quickly)**.
13) People leave **(food – garbage – houses)**.
14) When a volcano **(pumps – moves – erupts)**, ash falls to the ground.
15) Animals and plants live together in **(life – country – balance)**.

4 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.


drought / enough water
....


cut down / trees
....


grow / plant
....

Test 4 Based on Unit 4

A - Language Functions

1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

(2 marks)

Adel	Where ....(1)........................ ?
Dalia	I was at the wild park.
Adel	Did you see the spider monkey ?
Dalia	...........................(2).........................

B - Vocabulary & Structures

2 Underline the correct word(s). (8 marks)

1) The equator gets the most (**sunshine** – **moonlight** – **snow**).
2) Cobra (**might** – **will not** – **should**) live in Africa.
3) Animals live in places which are close (**for** – **with** – **to**) their natural habitat.
4) (**Macaw** – **Sloth** – **Sea lion**) is an extremely large parrot.
5) I think owls (**might** – **might not** – **should**) dig burrows in the ground.
6) Lots of birds (**build** – **take** – **dig**) nests in trees.
7) The North Pole is (**cold** – **colder** – **coldest**) than the South Pole.
8) Penguins (**take** – **eat** – **gather**) in a colony to keep warm.

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets

(4 marks)

1) Adel might come late. **(not)**

....

2) I hope Dalia can win the prize. **(will)**

....

3) Volcano is one of the biggest disasters. **(What)**

....

4) I think they will go to the zoo. **(might)**

....

C – Reading Comprehension

(4 marks)

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Adel is my friend. He is ten years old. His school is not near his house. He goes to school by bus. He visits his grandpa on Fridays. Adel's father is a teacher and his mother is a doctor. Yesterday, Adel went to the club to play football. Adel's teachers love him because he is clever.

A) Answer the following questions:

1) What's Adel's father?

....

2) How old is Adel?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3) Adel goes to school on a (**car** – **bike** – **bus**).

4) Adel's teachers love him because he is (**clever** – **stupid** – **short**).

The Reader (Fares and the fish)

(3 marks)

5 A) Answer the following questions.

1) Did Fares wear helmet when he cycled?

....

2) Where did Fares live?

....

B) Complete the following sentences.

3) The doctor told Fares that he had to wear a .... for about six weeks.

4) Fares .... the fish and kept their water clean.

D- Writing

(3 marks)

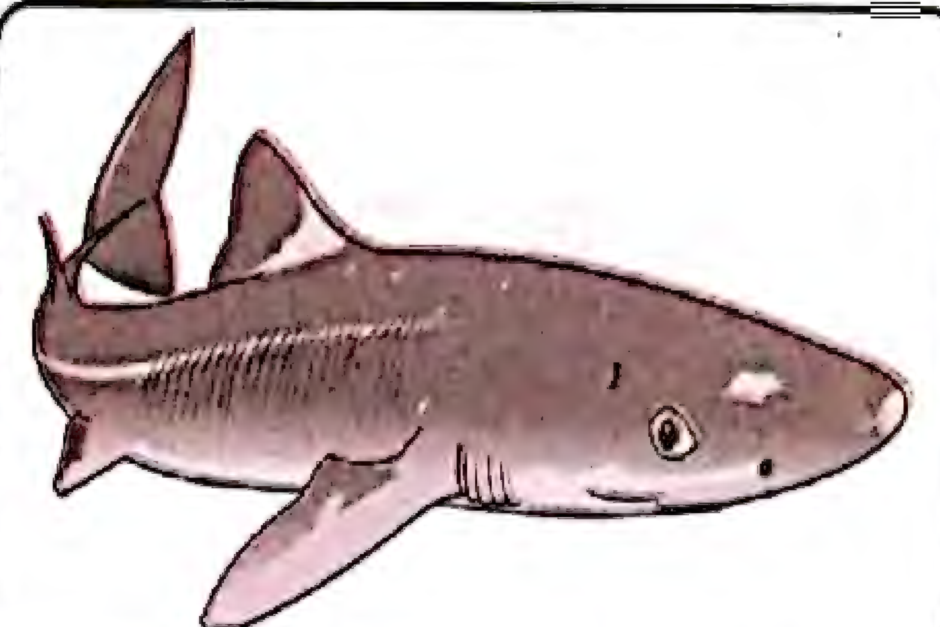
6 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

(1 marks each)



visit / park

....



see / sea lion

....



see / elephant

....

E - Handwriting

(2 marks)

7 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

There are four layers in a rainforest.

....

UNIT 5

All about water





- Scope of Unit 5

Vocabulary

- ground , oasis , soak , spring , surface , underground river.
- condensation , cycle , run off , evaporation , ground water , precipitation.
- cactus , hooves , hump , spine , tube.
- tropical , temperate.

Language

- He's climbed a mountain.
- I've never eaten olives.
- Have you ever visited an Oasis? **Yes**, I have. / **No**, I haven't

Phonics

- / a / : water , polar , cobra , Oasis , cheetah.

Values

- Appreciation of science.

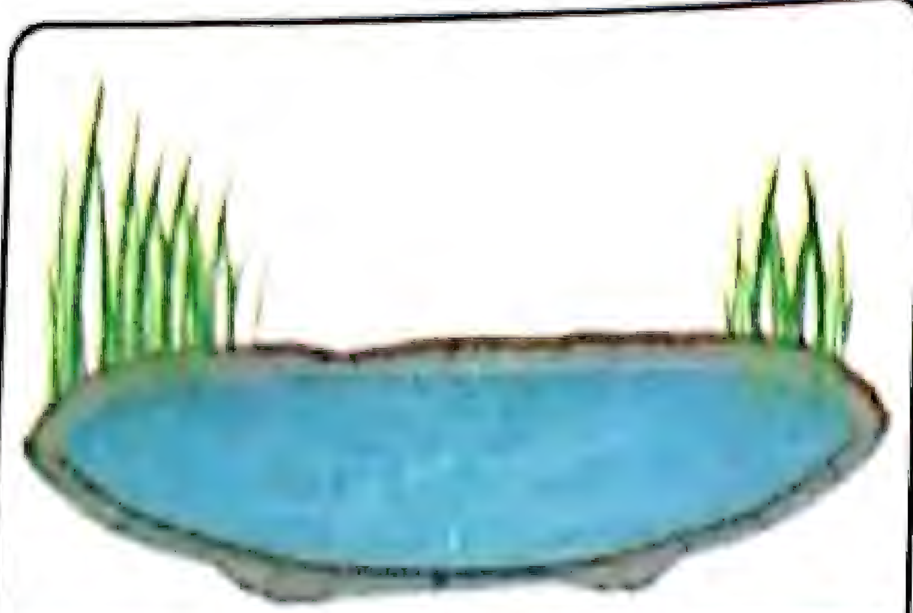
Integrated cross-curriculum topics

- **Science** : Rain fall around the world.
  Water cycle.

LESSON 1 Vocabulary

SB P. (62 – 63)

Pictorial words


spring عين مياء


surface سطح الأرض


underground river نهر تحت الأرض


soak مغمور بالماء


oasis واحه

واحه سيوه

- **An Oasis is formed when.....**

1) Rain falls to the ground. تسقط الأمطار على الأرض
2) The rain soaks into the earth. تغمر مياه الأمطار الأرض
3) The rain makes rivers and lakes underground.
نقوم الأمطار بعمل انهار وبحيرات تحت الأرض
4) Water comes up to the surface of the ground in a spring.
تأتى الماء على سطح الأرض فى شكل عين ماء
5) An Oasis is a place where there is a big spring or lots of springs.
الواحه هى مكان حيث يوجد عين ماء كبير او عيون ماء كثيرة

Dictionary words

Oasis (n)	is a place where there is a big spring	واحه
desert (n)	an area of land that is covered with sand	صحراء
spring (n)	a place where water comes up naturally	ينبع ماء
surface (n)	the outside part	سطح
soak (v)	to make something wet	يغمر بالماء
underground river (n)	the rain makes rivers underground	نهر تحت الأرض (مياه جوفيه)

Dictionary words

Siwa Oasis (n)	واحه سيوه	interesting (adj)	رائع
place (n)	مكان	thousands (n)	آلاف
years (n)	سنوات	hot (adj)	حار
dry (adj)	جاف	water (n)	ماء
tree (n)	شجره	plant (n)	نبات
animals (n)	حيوانات	family (n)	اسره
visit (v)	يزور	fruit (n)	فاكهه
monuments (n)	آثار سياحيه	swim (v)	يعوم
ground (n)	أرض	earth (n)	أرض
come up (v)	يرتفع لأعلى	people (n)	ناس

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

wat – –	ماء	oas – –	واحه
dese – –	صحراء	spri – –	عين ماء
surfa – –	سطح	so – –	يغمر بالماء
riv – –	نهر	ho –	حار
dr –	جاف	vis – –	يزور
grou – –	أرض	ear – –	أرض
monume – – –	آثار سياحيه	swi – –	يعوم
plan –	نبات	fru – –	فاكهه

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert. The desert is hot and dry, but in an Oasis there is water. I've visited Siwa Oasis with my family. We ate lots of fruit and drank from a spring.

1) Where is Siwa Oasis?

....

2) What did they eat in the Oasis?

....

3) It is very .... and dry in the desert.

a) cold b) hot c) rainy

4) In an Oasis, we can drink from a ....

a) spring b) sea c) river

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the (river – sea – desert).
2) The rain makes (surface – rivers – plants) and lakes underground.
3) An oasis is a place where there is a big (spring – desert – underground).
4) We can swim in the (monuments – rain – spring).
5) People can (eat – grow – visit) trees and plants in an oasis.
6) People can look (for – at – after) animals in an oasis.
7) People have lived in Siwa oasis for thousands of (days – years – months).
8) (The desert – The river – An oasis) is a place where there is a big spring or lots of spring.

4 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



visit / Siwa oasis

....



swim / spring

....



eat / fruit

....

SB P. (64)

Pictorial words


olive tree
شجرة زيتون


acacia tree
شجرة سنط


date palm tree
نخله


basil
ريحان


spearmint
نعناع


tamarisk
شجره ظليله

Dictionary words

olive tree (n)	you can get hard wood from this tree	شجرة زيتون
acacia tree (n)	this special tree gives lots of shade	شجرة كثيفه الأغصان (سنط) شجرة
date palm tree (n)	you can make baskets with the leaves of this tree	نخله
spearmint (n)	you can put this herb in a food or drink	نعناع
tamarisk (n)	these small trees protect the oasis from sandstorms	شجرة كثيفه الأغصان
basil (n)	this herb has vitamins and minerals in it	ريحان

shade (n)	an area that is out of direct sunlight	ظل
sandstorm (n)	strong winds with sand	عاصفه رمليه
medicine (n)	pills , liquids to treat an illness	دواء
protection (n)	keeping something safe	حمايه

Dictionary words

oasis (n)	واحه	plant (n)	نبات
desert (n)	صحراء	dates (n)	بلح
Egypt (n)	مصر	leaves (n)	اوراق شجر
basket (n)	سله	cook (n)	يطبخ
oil (n)	زيت	wood (n)	خشب
olives (n)	زيتون	bowl (n)	وعاء
spoon (n)	ملعقه	shelter (n)	مأوى
protect (v)	يحمى	pink (n)	وردى
flower (n)	زهره	herb (n)	عشب
vitamins (n)	فيتامينات	minerals (n)	معادن
delicious (adj)	لذيذ	good for (n)	جيد لـ
the sun	الشمس	sick (adj)	مريض

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

oliv – –	زيتون	bas – –	ريحان
spearm – –	نعناع	sha – –	ظل
date – –	بلح	sandsto – –	عاصفه رمليه
dese – –	صحراء	prote – –	يحمى
her –	عشب	bask – –	سله
delici – – –	لذيذ	o – –	زيت
oas – –	واحه	wo – –	خشب
shelt – –	مأوى	si – –	مريض
medic – – –	دواء	bow – –	وعاء

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Rana	........................(1)........................?
Gaser	I visited Siwa Oasis.
Rana	What did you see there?
Gaser	I saw ....(2)........................

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) We can take shelter from the sun in the (**leaves** – **shade** – **fruit**) of the trees.

2) We can make (**baskets** – **bowl** – **spoons**) from the leaves of the date palm tree.

3) (**Basil – Tamarisk – Spearmint**) protects the oasis from sandstorms.

4) (**Basil – Tamarisk – Spearmint**) has vitamins and mineral in it. It's delicious in food.

5) We can get hard wood from (**acacia – olive – date palm**) tree.

6) (**Acacia – Olive – Date palm**) tree gives lots of shade.

7) An oasis is a very (**bad – dirty – special**) place.

8) We can make (**food – tea – medicine**) for people who are sick.

9) Trees give us (**medicine – protection – shade**) from storms in the desert.

10) You can put (**spearmint – baskets – spoons**) in food or drink.

4 Copy the following sentences in your best handwriting.

1) There are many different plants and trees at an Oasis.

....

2) We can sell dates in Egypt and all over the world.

....

LESSON 3 Language Use

SB P. (65)

Grammar

Present perfect



I **have visited** the zoo.



He **has climbed** a mountain.

Form

Affirmative			Negative			Question form		
I	have	+ P.P تصريف ثالث	I	haven't	+ P.P تصريف ثالث	Have	I	+ P.P تصريف ثالث
You	have		You	haven't		Have	you	
He	has		He	hasn't		Has	he	
She	has		She	hasn't		Has	she	
It	has		It	hasn't		Has	it	
We	have		We	haven't		Have	we	
They	have		They	haven't		Have	they	

Use

We use **present perfect tense** to talk about our previous experiences

ستخدم زمن المضارع التام لنتحدث عن خبراتنا السابقه

e.g. I **have visited** Siwa oasis.

She **has met** an actor.

Speaking



















Note

- **"ever"** is used in question
- **"never"** is used in negative

Activities

1 Underline the correct word(s).

1) Adel (has – have – is) visited Siwa oasis.
2) Dalia has (eats – ate – eaten) dates.
3) Have you ever (visit – visited – visits) London?
4) I (have – has – haven't) never eaten dates.
5) He (has – have – is) taken photos of the oasis.
6) You (are – have – has) walked in the desert.
7) They (are – has – have) visited Cairo.
8) We've never (see – saw – seen) a snake.
9) Mona hasn't (tried – tries – try) swimming in a lake.
10) Dina has (climbs – climb – climbed) tree.
11) I (am – have – has) never try a coffee.
12) We (are – have – has) seen a big lake.
13) Have you (ever – never – yesterday) visited Siwa?
14) They have (ever – never – sometimes) drunk olive oil.
15) Have you ever (see – seen – saw) a spring?

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets.

1) Adel has seen lots of date palm trees. (not)

....

2) Yes, I have eaten Chinese food. (Have you)

....

3) Mohamed visited Paris once before. (has)

....

4) Have you ever seen a snake? (never)

....

5) Heba has climbed a mountain. (I and Heba)

....

6) Have you ever visited Siwa? (Yes, ...)

....

7) We've never walked in the desert. (ever)

....

8) I've never eaten olives. (Nour)

....

9) They have seen a big lake. (not)

....

10) They haven't tried a coffee. (never)

....

3 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

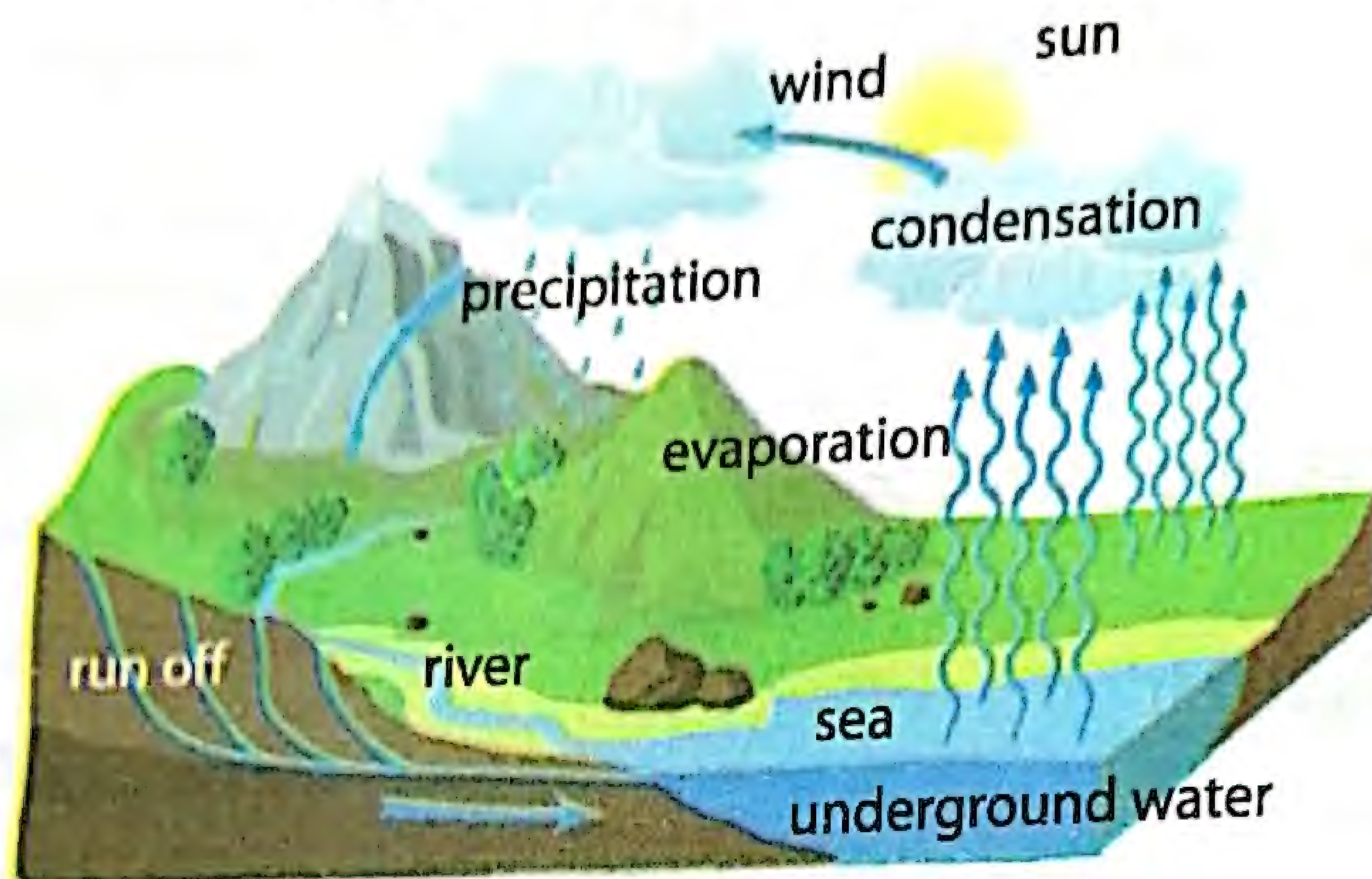
Ali	........................(1)...........................?
Rawan	Yes, I have taken photos of the oasis.
Ali	Have you ever drunk from a spring?
Rawan	........................(2)............................

LESSON 4 Life skills and values

SB P. (66 – 67)

Pictorial words

The water cycle



Fresh water ماء عذب		Salt water ماء مالح	
river نهر	lake بحيره	sea بحر	ocean محيط

Dictionary words

water cycle (n)	when water travels from the land to the sea دوره تكوين الماء
evaporation (n)	the sun heat causes evaporation of water from the surface of rivers and the sea التبخير

condensation (n)	happens when water vapor rises and gets التكثيف
precipitation (n)	is when water falls from clouds as rain تساقط المطر
run off (n)	water that lands on the ground and travels in المياه المتدفقه للأنهار
groundwater (n)	some water soaks into the ground مياه ارتوازيه (جوفيه)

Dictionary words

travel (v)	يسافر	land (n)	ارض
stages (n)	مراحل	heat (n)	حراره
turn into (v)	يتحول الى	vapor (n)	بخار ماء
atmosphere (n)	الغلاف الجوى	cool (adj)	بارد
condense (n)	يتكاثف	drops (n)	قطرات
clouds (n)	سحاب	sky (n)	السماء
snow (n)	ثلج	mountain (n)	جبل
lake (n)	بحيره	deep (adj)	عميق
narrow (adj)	ضيق	surface (n)	سطح
soak (v)	يغمر بالماء	spring (n)	عين ماء
liquid (n)	سائل	experiment (n)	تجربه
salt (n)	ملح	beaker (n)	مخبار معمل

Did you know ......? هل تعلم ؟





- The Dead Sea is a small sea. The water has a lot of salt in it, so you can float in the Dead Sea.

البحر الميت هو بحر صغير شديد الملوحة لذا يمكنك ان تطفو فيه.





- The water in an oasis is fresh. It comes from underground lakes and rivers.

مياه الواحات عذبه فهى تأتى من المياه الجوفيه للأنهار والبحيرات.





- Ice is frozen water. In polar region, when ice is formed from salt water, the salt is squeezed out and only the water freeze.

الثلج هو مياه متجمده فى المنطقة القطبيه عندما يتكون الثلج من مياه مالحه ، يبقى الملح خارجا ويتجمد الماء فقط

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

water cyc – –	دورة تكوين الماء	condensat – – –	التكثيف
evaporat – – –	التبخير	precipitat – – –	تساقط المطر
groundwa – – –	مياه جوفيه	run o – –	تدفق الماء
sta – –	مرحله	clou – –	سحاب
atmosph – – –	غلاف جوى	dro – –	قطرات
surf – – –	سطح	mount – –	جبل
sk –	سماء	hea –	حراره
vap – –	بخار ماء	spri – –	عين ماء
so – –	يغمر بالماء	sal –	ملح
experime – –	تجربه	lan –	أرض

2 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Water is very important to humans, plants and animals. Water travels from the land to the sea is called the water cycle. We use water to drink, cook and wash. Farmers use it to grow plants.

1) What is the water cycle?

....

2) Why do we need water?

....

3) .... use water to grow plants.

a) Doctors   b) Teachers   c) Farmers

4) Water is used in ....
a) playing
b) cooking
c) taking photos

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) Water travels from the land to the sea in the (water cycle – evaporation – run off).
2) (Precipitation – Condensation – Evaporation) is when water falls from clouds as rain.
3) Water that lands on the ground and travels in rivers is called (groundwater – run off – snow).
4) (Groundwater – Water cycle – Evaporation) can come back to the surface as a spring.
5) (Evaporation – Condensation – Precipitation) happens as water vapor rises and gets cooler.
6) Rivers and lakes have (salt – fresh – sweet) water.
7) Seas and oceans have (salt – fresh – sweet) water.
8) When we heat water, it (condenses – evaporates – travels).
9) The Dead Sea has a lot of salt, so we can (float – fly – sink) in it.
10) In an oasis, water comes from (rain – underground – clouds) lakes and rivers.
11) In the water cycle, water (evaporates – travels – rains) from the land to the sea.
12) Groundwater can come back to the surface as a (spring – cloud – river).
13) Condensation happens as water vapor rises and gets (bigger – hotter – cooler).
14) Ice is (hot – cold – frozen) water.

LESSON 5 Phonics

SB P. (68)

Pictorial words



river نهر



polar قطبى



cobra كوبرا

a



water ماء



shelter مأوى



cheetah شيتا

Note

الحرف المتحرك الثانى فى الكلمه ينطق خفيف

The **cheetah** is taking **shelter** under an **acacia** tree.
It's looking at the **water** under the **cobra**.

Activities

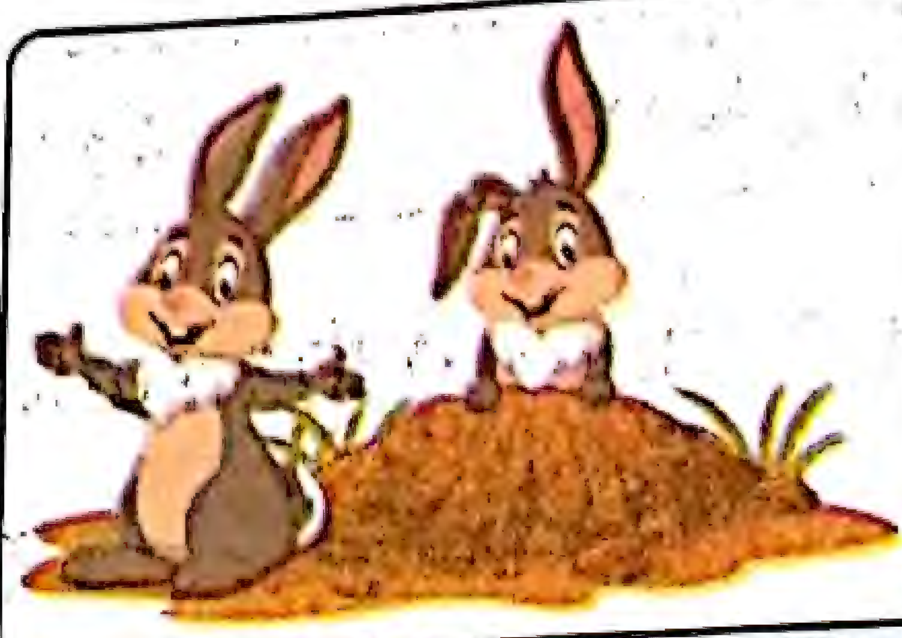
1 Supply the missing letters.


pol – –


riv – –

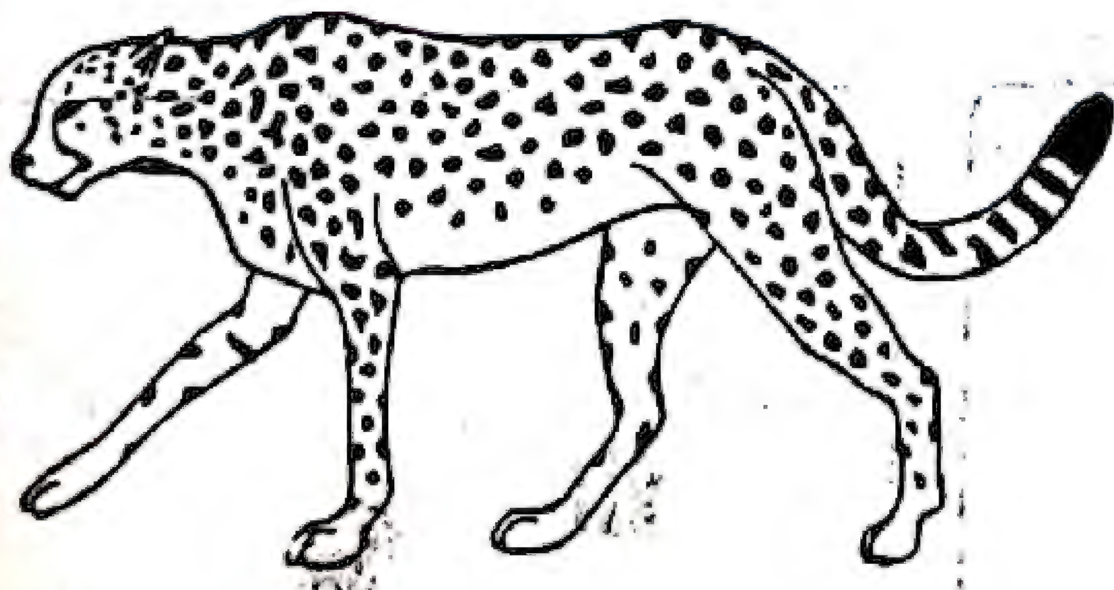

wat – –


cob – –


shelt – –

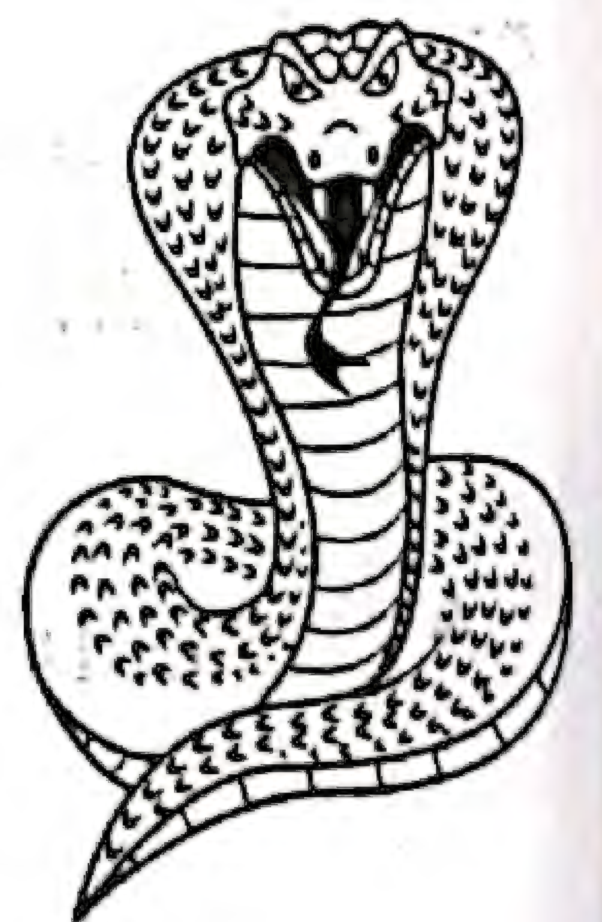

cheet – –

2 Color and say.









Skills

SB P. (69 – 70)

Pictorial words

Plants نباتات



cactus الصبار



spines شوك



roots جذور

- The roots of cactus are close to the surface.

  جذور الصبار قريبه من السطح

- The cactus can hold water for years. يحتفظ الصبار بالماء عده سنوات
- The spine of cactus stop animals from drinking the water inside.

  يقوم شوك الصبار بمنع الحيوانات من شرب ماء الصبار

Animals حيوانات



camel جمل



hump صنم الجمل



hooves حوافر الجمل

- Camel don't sweat so as not to lose water.

  لا يعرق الجمل حتى لا يفقد الماء

- A camel hump can store fat and nutrients.

  يخزن الجمل الدهون والغذاء فى صنمه

- A camel has wide hooves to walk in the sand.
الجمل لديه حوافر عريضه ليمشى فى الصحراء

Dictionary words

desert (n)	a place where it doesn't often rain	صحراء
tropical zone (n)	there is a lot of rain for most of the year	النطقة الأستوائية (الممطرة)
wetland (n)	there is water on the ground	منطقة مبلله بالماء
polar zone (n)	the water in it is ice	النطقة المتجمده
temperate zone (n)	there is a lot of rain in fall and winter, there is less in spring and summer	

Dictionary words

adapt (v)	يتكيف	habitat (n)	موطن
survive (v)	يبقى على قيد الحياه	close to	بالقرب من
surface (n)	سطح	ground (n)	ارض
tube (n)	انبوبه	hollow (adj)	مفرغ
thick (adj)	سميك	last (v)	يدوم/ يستمر
desert (n)	صحراء	stem (n)	جذع
swamp (n)	مستنقع	protection (n)	حمايه
camouflage (n)	تمويه	crocodiles (n)	تماسيح

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

cact – –	صبار	spi – –	شوكه
hum –	سنم جبل	hoo – – –	حوافر
dese – –	صحراء	wetla – –	ارض رطبه
pol – –	قطبى	ada – –	يتكيف
survi – –	يبقى على قيد الحياه	thic –	سميك
habit – –	موطن	st – –	جذع
crocodi – –	تماسيح	camoufla – –	تمويه
protect – – –	حمايه	tub –	انبوبه

2 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



camel / hump

....



cactus / spine

....



desert / rain

....

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) The roots of a cactus are (deep – close – far) in the ground.
2) Cactus plants have adapted to (leave – move – survive) in the desert.
3) A cactus can hold (spines – fats – water) for years.
4) The spines of cactus (help – stop – make) animals drinking water inside the cactus.
5) Camels don't (eat – sweat – walk) a lot so as not to lose water.
6) A camel's (hooves – hump – head) can store fat and nutrients.
7) A camel has wide (hooves – legs – hump) to walk in the desert.
8) Some plants have hollow (stems – spines – roots).
9) Animals use camouflage for (protection – shelter – sleeping).
10) Crocodiles can (move – hide – take) with their eyes and nose above the water.

4 Copy the following sentences in your best handwriting.

1) A camel is the ship of the desert.

....

2) A cactus can hold water for years.

....

CLIL : Science

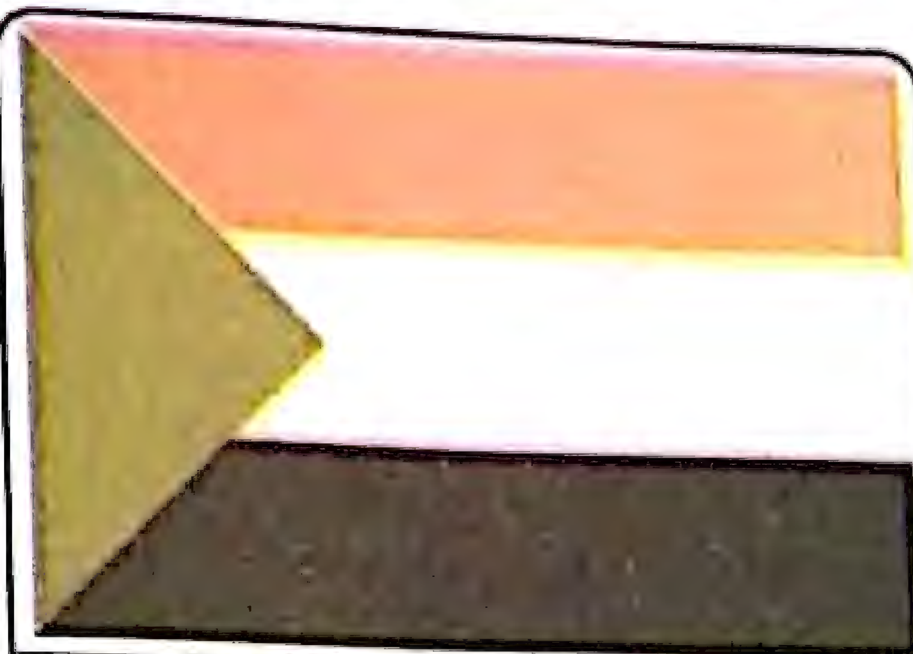
SB P. (71)

Note

352 = three hundred and fifty-two.
3522 = three thousand, five hundred and twenty two.



Egypt
1,732 mm / year



Sudan
250 mm / year



Spain
636 mm / year

How much rain fall does Egypt have a year?

One thousand, seven hundred and thirty two.



How much rain fall does Sudan have a year?

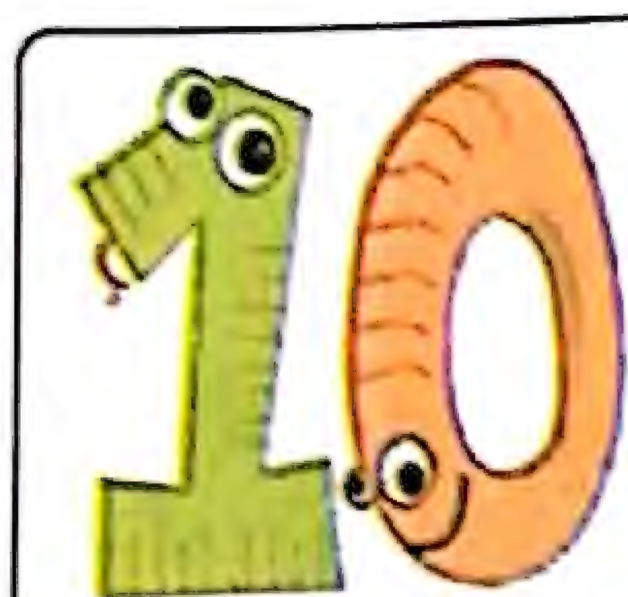
Two hundred and fifty.



How much rain fall does Spain have a year?

Six hundred and thirty six.

Numbers


ten


twenty


thirty


forty


fifty


sixty


seventy


eighty


ninety


hundred


thousand


million

Activities

1 Write in letters.

1) 250 = ...

2) 466 = ...

3) 3126 = ...

4) 965 = ...

5) 4627 = ...

6) 591 = ...

7) 4328 = ...

Test 5 Based on Unit 5

A - Language Functions

1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue. (2 marks)

Ali	..............................(1)........................?
Rawan	Yes, I have taken photos of the oasis.
Ali	Have you ever drunk from a spring?
Rawan	..............................(2)........................

B - Vocabulary & Structures

2 Underline the correct word(s). (8 marks)

1) People have lived in Siwa Oasis for thousands of (**days** – **years** – **months**).
2) Trees give us (**medicine** – **protection** – **shade**) from storms in the desert.
3) (**Basil** – **Tamarisk** – **Spearmint**) has vitamins and mineral in it. It's delicious in food.
4) In an oasis, water comes from (**rain** – **underground** – **clouds**) lakes and rivers.
5) (**Groundwater** – **Water cycle** – **Evaporation**) can come back to the surface as a spring.
6) Seas and oceans have (**salt** – **fresh** – **sweet**) water.
7) We can swim in the (**monuments** – **rain** – **spring**).
8) Ice is (**hot** – **cold** – **frozen**) water.

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets (4 marks)

1) Adel visited Paris once before. (has)

2) They haven't tried a coffee. (never)

3) We've never walked in the desert. (ever)

4) They have seen a big lake. (not)

C – Reading Comprehension (4 marks)

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Siwa oasis is in the desert. People have lived there for thousands of years. The desert is hot and dry but there is water in an oasis. People can grow trees and plants. They can look after animals.

A) Answer the following questions:

1) What is the weather like in the desert?

2) What do people look after in the desert?

B) Choose the correct answer:

3) People lived in the oasis for (few – many – thousands) of years.

4) You can grow (plants – animals – water) in the oasis.

The Reader (Fares and the fish) (3 marks)

5 **A) Answer the following questions.**

1) With whom did Fares go to the sports center?

....

2) What happened to Fares when he fell from the skateboard?

....

B) Complete the following sentences.

3) Fares put on his .... when he cycled.

4) Dad carried .... into Fares's room and put it on the table at the end of the bed.

D- Writing (3 marks)

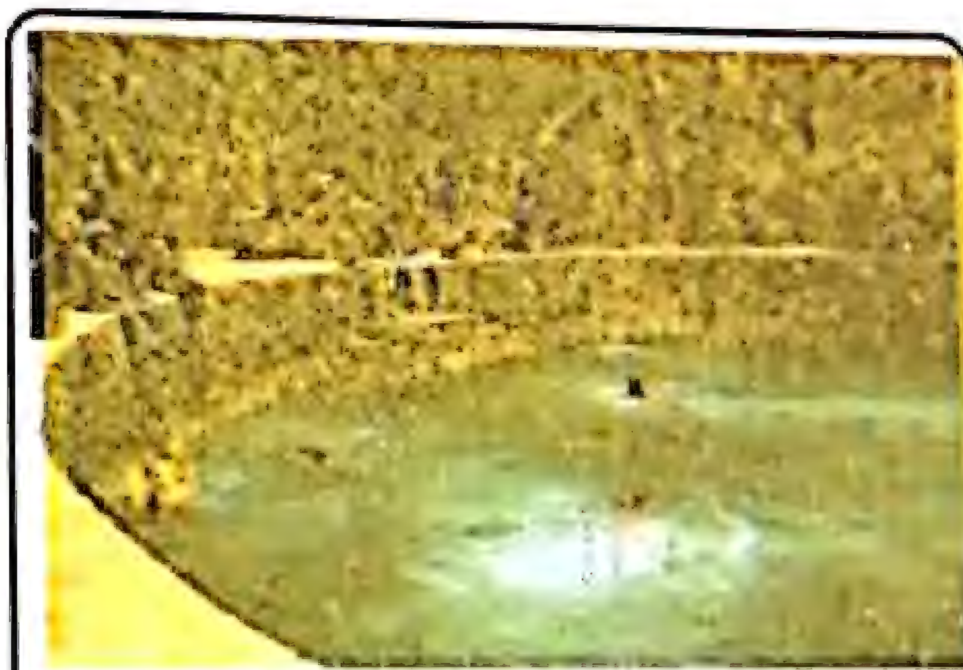
6 **Write a sentence under each picture describing it.**

(1 marks each)



swim / spring

....



visit / Siwa oasis

....



desert / rain

....

E - Handwriting (2 marks)

7 **Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.**

We can sell dates in Egypt and all over the world.

....

UNIT 6

What is a flood?





- **Scope of Unit 6**

Vocabulary

- barrier , canal , dam , drain , pipe , pump , sandbag.
- collapse , install , minimize , predict , ruin , warm , wash away.
- bossy , brave , calm , caring , cooperative , cowardly , funny , generous , lazy , mean , moody , polite , responsible , selfish , wise.
- aqueduct , dam , desalination , turbine , waterwheel.

Language

- There is too much (water). / - There isn't enough (water).
- There are too many (rules). / - There aren't enough (rules).

Phonics

- / ous / : dangerous , generous , nervous , famous , enormous.

Values

- Curiosity.

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

- **Science** : agriculture science.
- **Social studies** : Water engineering in the past.

LESSON 1

Vocabulary

SB P. (74 – 75)

Pictorial words


flood فيضان


thunderstorm عاصفة رعدية


lightning برق


barrier حاجز مائى


canal قناة


dam سد


drain بالوعة


pipe ماسورة مياه


sandbag شيكارة رمل

Dictionary words

flood (n)	a large amount of water that covers an area فيضان
thunderstorm (n)	a storm with thunder and lightning عاصفة رعدية

lightning (n)	a bright flash of light that appears in the sky during a thunderstorm البرق
barrier (n)	an object that prevents water moving from one place to another حاجز مائى
dam (n)	a wall built across a river to hold back the water سد مياه
canal (n)	a channel that is cut through land so that boats or ships can travel along it قناة
drain (n)	a hole that dirty water goes down بالوعة صرف
pipe (n)	a hollow tube that carries water ماسورة مياه
pump (n)	a machine that is used for forcing water in a particular direction مضخة مياه

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

flo – – فيضان	rai – مطر
thundersto – – عاصفة رعدية	lightni – – برق
wat – – ماء	airpo – – مطار
stree – شارع	dra – – بالوعة صرف
pip – ماسورة	can – – قناة
barr – – – حاجز مائى	da – سد ماء
sandb – – شيكارة رمل	pum – مضخة ماء

2 Underline the correct word(s).

1) People put (**sandbags** – **canals** – **dams**) in front of houses and buildings to keep water out.
2) A (**dam** – **drain** – **pipe**) stops water in a river.
3) Water on the surface of street can go down a (**drain** – **barrier** – **dam**).
4) Water moves in (**pipes** – **dams** – **barriers**) under the ground or above the ground.
5) You can use a (**dam** – **pump** – **canal**) to take water out of a building in a flood.
6) A (**dam** – **pump** – **canal**) is a river that people build, so they can move water to where they need it.
7) In a flood, people can put up a (**pipe** – **barrier** – **pump**) to stop water in the street.

8) **(Flood – Lightning – Thunderstorm)** is a large amount of water that covers an area.

9) A **(dam – pump – drain)** is a wall built across a river to hold back the water.

10) We can use **(barrier – pump – drain)** to force water go in a particular direction.

3 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt. There was a lot of rain. The airport in Luxor and the ports in Alexandria were closed. The streets and buildings in Cairo flooded.

1) What happened in Egypt in 2020?

....

2) Why were the ports in Alexandria closed?

....

3) The airport in Luxor was .... in 2020.

a) flooded **b)** closed **c)** opened

4) The streets and .... in Cairo flooded in 2020.

a) buildings **b)** schools **c)** airport

4 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Ramy	Why do we need sandbags in a flood?
Hala	...........................(1).............................
Ramy	...........................(2)............................?
Hala	We build dams to keep water in a river.

LESSON 2

Language Use

SB P. (76)

Grammar

many / much / enough

Many

◆ تستخدم مع الأسماء التى تعد (جمع).



There are **many** boys in the class.



There aren't **many** boys in the class.

Much

◆ تستخدم مع الأسماء التى لا تعد (مفرد).



There is **much** juice in the cup.



There isn't **much** juice in the cup.

Enough

◆ تستخدم مع الأسماء التى تعد والتى لا تعد.



There are **enough** boys in the class.



There is **enough** juice in the cup.

Speaking

How many books are on the shelf?





There are enough books on the shelf.



How many cars are in the street?





There are too many cars in the street.



How much water is in the bottle?





There is enough water in the bottle.



How much water is in the street?





There is too much water in the street.



Activities

1 Underline the correct word(s).

1) There (isn't – aren't – is) enough pencils.
2) There are too (many – much – more) rulers in the bag.
3) There is (much – many – more) cola in the bottle.
4) There are too (much – more – many) desks in the class.
5) There (isn't – aren't – are) enough salt in the soup.
6) There are (much – many – more) cars in the street.
7) There isn't (enough – many – some) cake in the plate.
8) There are too (many – much – enough) birds in the tree.
9) There (isn't – aren't – are) enough in the tea.
10) I didn't find (many – much – few) food in the fridge.
11) We've got too (much – many – enough) soda in the bottle.
12) There are too (much – many – enough) houses in Cairo.
13) How (many – much – old) pencils do you have?
14) There are too (many – enough – much) players in the playground.

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets.

1) There is much butter in the plate. (How much)

....

2) There are enough girls in the class. (not)

....

3) There are five cars in the street. (How many)

....

4) There are fifteen boys in the class. (enough)

....

5) There is no food in the dish for all of us. (enough)

....

6) There is salt more than I need. (too)

....

7) The streets are covered with water. (too much)

....

8) There isn't much salt in my soup. (enough)

....

9) There are too many pens in my bag. (not)

....

10) There aren't many shops in our area. (enough)

....

3 Copy the following sentences in your best handwriting.

1) I should drink enough water a day.

....

2) I have got enough rulers and pencils in my bag.

....

LESSON 3

Vocabulary

SB P. (77)



Verbs أفعال

ruin	to damage or destroy something	يدمر
wash away	to carry something away with water	يزيل
collapse	to fall down	ينهار
protect	to keep something safe	يحمى
predict	to say what might happen in the future	يتنبأ
warn	to tell people that something bad will happen, so they can prepare	يحذر
install	to put something in	يحمل
minimize	to make something smaller or less	يصغر

Verbs أسماء

flood	a large amount of water that covers an area	فيضان
meteorologists	people who study the weather	علماء المناخ
risk	possibility of something dangerous	مجازفة - مخاطرة

Dictionary words

problem (n)	مشكلة	shop (n)	محل
office (n)	مكتب	road (n)	طريق
bridge (n)	كوبرى	engineer (n)	مهندس
scientist (n)	عالم	weather (n)	طقس
warning (n)	تحذير	cell phone (n)	موبايل
technology (n)	تكنولوجيا	pump (n)	مضخة
remove (v)	يزيل	drain (n)	بالوعة صرف
dangerous (adj)	خطير	effect (n)	تأثير

Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

rui –	يدمر	collap – –	ينهار
wash aw –	يزيل	prote – –	يحمى
predi – –	يتنبأ	wa – –	يحذر
inst – – –	يحمل	minimi – –	يقلل
ri – –	مخاطرة	probl – –	مشكلة
brid – –	كوبرى	warni – –	تحذير
rem – – –	يزيل	danger – – –	خطير
weath – –	طقس	ra – –	طريق
engine – –	مهندس	offi – –	مكتب

2 Underline the correct word(s).

1) Flood can be a big problem, it can (**predict** – **warn** – **ruin**) homes, shops and offices.
2) Floods can make bridges and home (**collapse** – **build** – **install**).
3) (**Teachers** – **Doctors** – **Meteorologists**) are people who study the weather.
4) Scientists can (**ruin** – **predict** – **protect**) what might happen in the future.
5) Meteorologists (**warn** – **predict** – **install**) people to put upbarries to keep their homes safe.
6) We can (**put** – **install** – **remove**) a program to see photos on the mobile.
7) We should cooperate to (**install** – **warn** – **minimize**) the dangerous of flooding.

LESSON 4 Life skills and values

P. (78 – 79)

Pictorial words



officer ظابط



emergency responder منقذ



firefighter رجل مطافئ

Positive		Negative	
funny	مرح	bossy	متسلط
loyal	مخلص	selfish	أنانى
brave	شجاع	mean	بخيل
calm	هادئ	moody	متقلب الزاج
generous	كريم	lazy	كسول
polite	مهذب	cowardly	جبان
cooperative	متعاون	liar	كذاب
responsible	مسئول	stupid	غبى
caring	معتنى بالأخر	dangerous	خطير

Dictionary words

severe (adj)	very serious	شديد
rescue (v)	take someone out of a dangerous place	ينقذ
scary (adj)	frightening	مخيف
heavy rain	a lot of rainfall	غزير الأمطار
injured (adj)	people who need help	جرحى
emergency (n)	in a problem	طوارئ
volunteer (n)	people who work without getting paid	متطوع
community (n)	country	بلد - مجتمع

Activities

1 Underline the correct word(s).

1) A (**firefighter** – **volunteer** – **police officer**) works to help people without getting paid.
2) An emergency responder's job is to help people who are (**sad** – **injured** – **tired**) or sick.
3) Sara tells a lot of jokes and makes people laugh. She is (**bossy** – **loyal** – **funny**).
4) Fares often thinks about himself. He doesn't like sharing things. He is (**generous** – **selfish** – **lazy**).
5) Nesma likes giving people presents. She is (**polite** – **brave** – **generous**).
6) Adel works well in a team. He is (**cooperative** – **liar** – **lazy**).
7) Adam is sensible and can look after other people. He is (**cowardly** – **caring** – **selfish**).

8) John is (**mean** – **brave** – **loyal**) he isn't afraid of any animals. He isn't scared in dangerous situations.

9) Dalia is (**cooperative** – **lazy** – **polite**). She speaks nicely to everyone and behaves well.

10) Omar likes sleeping all the day. He is (**polite** – **lazy** – **brave**).

11) Dina doesn't worry or get excited about things. She is (**bossy** – **moody** – **calm**).

12) Nader sometime tells lies. He is (**stupid** – **liar** – **lazy**).

13) Joudy likes helping people. She is (**mean** – **generous** – **bossy**).

14) Nader is afraid of everything. He is (**brave** – **cowardly** – **moody**).

2 Check your vocabulary.

offic – –	ظابط	firefigh – – –	رجل مطافى
emergen – –	طوارئ	fun – –	مرح
rerscu –	ينقذ	sca – –	مخيف
volunt – –	متطوع	commun – – –	مجتمع
laz –	كسلان	gener – – –	كريم
cooperati – –	متعاون	responsi – – –	مسئول
mea –	بخيل	selfi – –	أنانى
lia –	كذاب	poli – –	مهذب

3 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Omar	What's your job?
Heba	I'm ....(1).......................
Omar	Is it dangerous to be firefighter?
Heba	Yes, ...(2).......................

LESSON 5

Phonics


danger **ous**


gener **ous**

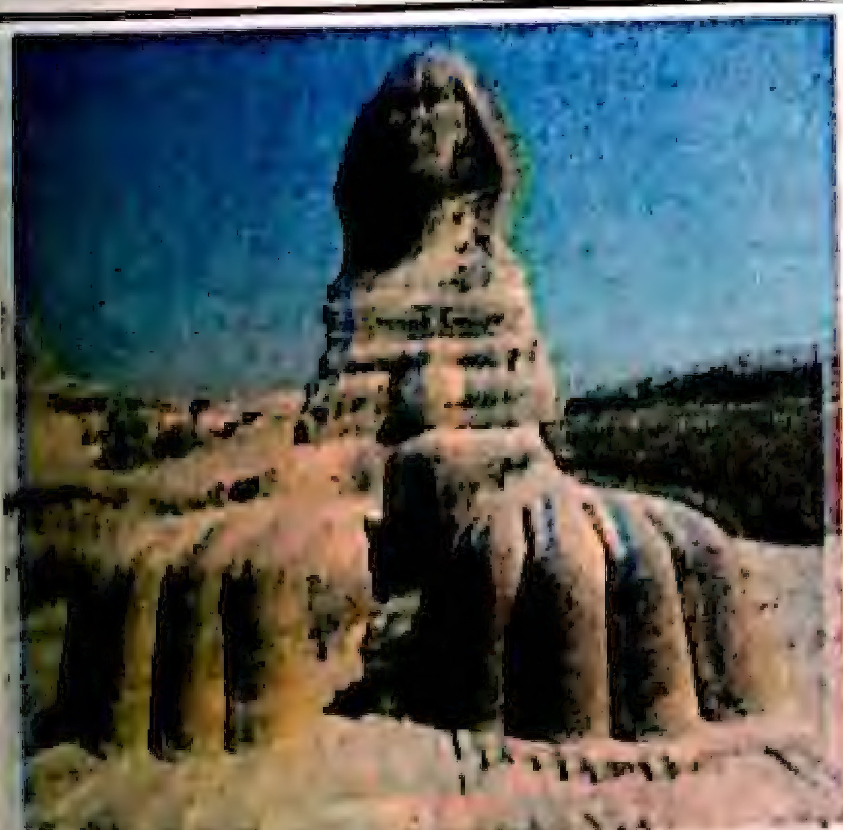
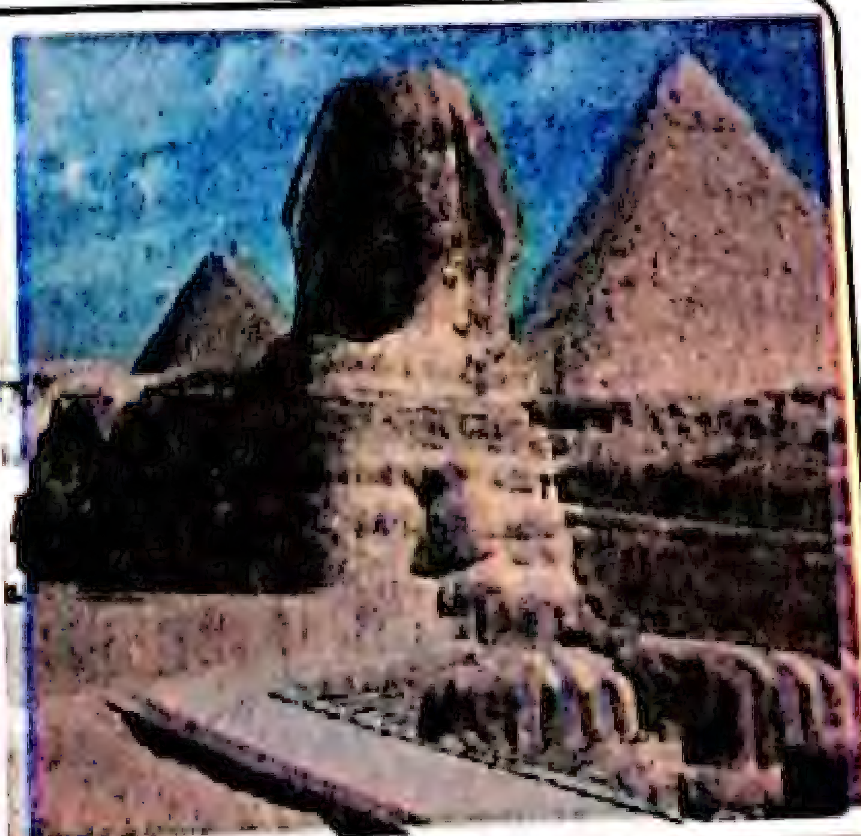
/ -ous /


enorm **ous**


nerv **ous**


fam **ous**

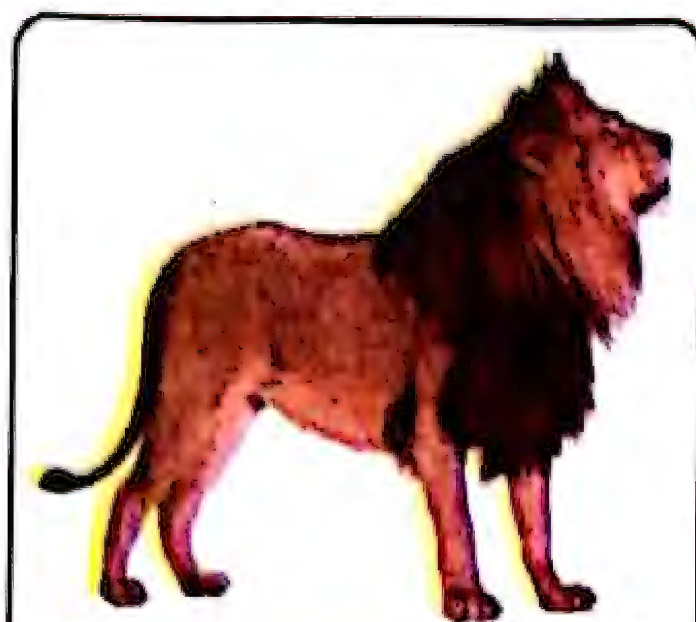
Study the examples



The **famous** statue is **enormous**.


I'm **nervous**.
Is it **dangerous**?

Activities

1 Supply the missing letters.



danger – – –



gener – – –



nerv – – –



enorm – – –



fam – – –

2 Color and read.





The famous statue is enormous.

LESSON 6

Vocabulary

SB P. (81 – 83)

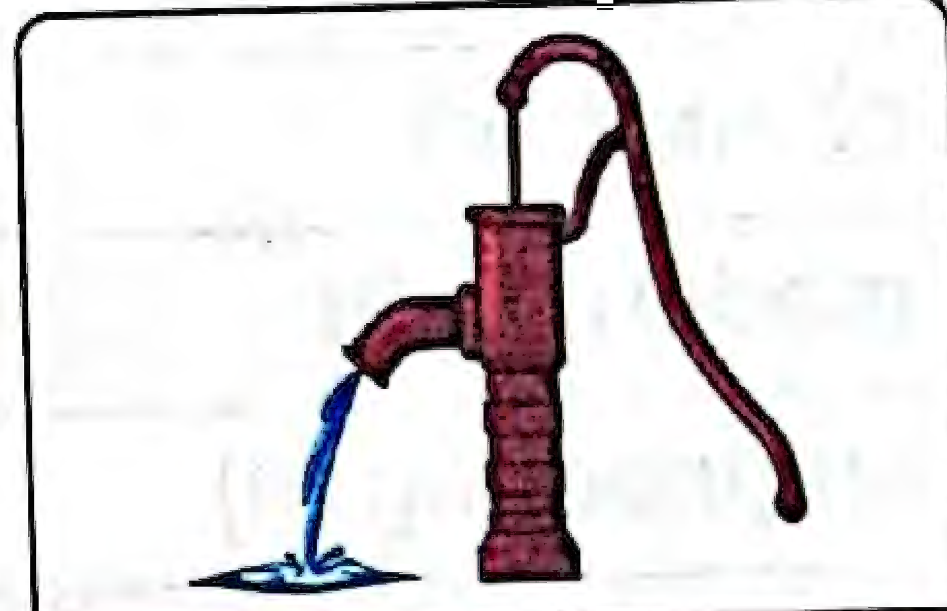
Pictorial words


waterwheel
ساقية


High Dam
السد العالى


aqueduct
مجرى عيون ماء


desalination
محطة تحلية مياه البحر


pumps
ماكينة رى

Dictionary words

hydroponic	is a way of farming that uses only water, not soil زراعة مائية
irrigation (n)	supply land and crops with water الرى
water (v)	to give water to plants يروى
waterwheel (n)	a wheel with bucket for raising water ساقية
dam (n)	a wall built across a river to hold back the water and form lake سد
aqueduct (n)	an artificial canal that carries water for a long distance مجرى عيون ماء (بناء)

desalination (n)	removing salt from sea water	محطة تحلية مياه البحر
pump (n)	a machine that is used for forcing water in a particular direction	مضخة
turbine (n)	a machine that receives its power from a wheel	توربينة

Dictionary words

farming (n)	الزراعة	**dry (adj)**	جاف
countries (n)	بلاد	**crop (n)**	محصول
wells (n)	أبار	**system (n)**	نظام
change (n)	يغير	**problem (n)**	مشكلة
modern (adj)	حديث	**technology (n)**	تكنولوجي
engineering (n)	الهندسة	**energy (n)**	طاقة
machine (n)	ماكينة	**temple (n)**	معبد
the Nile (n)	النيل	**Lake Nasser (n)**	بحيرة ناصر
turn round (v)	يدور	**monuments (n)**	أثار سياحية
the citadel (n)	القلعة	**salt (n)**	ملح
oxen (n)	ثيران		

Writing

A shadoof is an old machine used by the ancient Egyptians. It is used in an oasis in the desert to rise up water from springs to the land. A bucket goes into a well and brings up water.



Activities

1 Check your vocabulary.

hydropo – – – زراعة مائية	irrigati – – الرى
waterwh – – – ساقية	da – سد
aquedu – – مجرى عيون ماء (بناء)	desalinati – محطة تحلية مياه البحر
pum – مضخة	turbi – – توربينة
the citad – – القلعة	temp – – معبد
cro – محصول	engineer – – – الهندسة
prob – – – مشكلة	wel – بئر
sa – – ملح	dr – جاف

2 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

Nour	How ....(1)..........................?
Heba	There are 200 waterwheels in Fayoum.
Nour	Does desalination use a lot of energy?
Heba	........................(2)...........................

3 Underline the correct word(s).

1) (**Waterwheels** – **Aqueducts** – **Dams**) use the energy of running water to move machines.

2) An aqueduct moves water from (**seas** – **oceans** – **rivers**) into cities.

3) They used (**cars** – **elephants** – **oxens**) to make the wheels go round.

4) The High Dam makes **(sea – river – lake)** Nasser.

5) The High Dam is **(the smallest – the largest – the furthest)** dam in the world.

6) When the Nile **(moved – flooded – heated)**, too much water went onto the land.

7) Greece and Rome, they built aqueducts to move water from **(low – high up – under)** in the mountains.

8) The High Dam gives Egypt **(desalination – hydroponic – electricity)**.

9) **(Desalination – Hydroponic – Farming)** means taking the salt out of the sea water.

10) **(Waterwheels – Dam – Desalination)** use a lot of energy. It can be expensive.

4 Copy the following sentences in your best handwriting.

1) Hydroponic is a new way of farming in dry countries.

....

2) The High Dam is the biggest dam in the world.

....

Test 6 Based on Unit 6

A - Language Functions

1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

(2 marks)

Ramy	Why do we need sandbags in a flood?
Hala	........................(1)................................
Ramy	........................(2)...............................?
Hala	We build dams to keep water in a river.

B - Vocabulary & Structures

2 Underline the correct word(s). (8 marks)

1) Dalia is (**cooperative** – **lazy** – **polite**). She speaks nicely to everyone and behaves well.
2) Nader is afraid of everything. He is (**brave** – **cowardly** – **moody**).
3) An emergency responder's job is to help people who are (**sad** – **injured** – **tired**) or sick.
4) Dina doesn't worry or get excited about things. She is (**bossy** – **moody** – **calm**).
5) Nesma likes giving people presents. She is (**polite** – **brave** – **generous**).
6) We've got too (**much** – **many** – **enough**) soda in the bottle.
7) A (**dam** – **pump** – **canal**) is a river that people build, so they can move water to where they need it.
8) (**Dams** – **Waterwheels** – **Aqueducts**) could move water from wells into cities.

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets

(4 marks)

1) There are enough girls in the class. **(not)**

....

2) There aren't many peshopss in our area. **(enough)**

....

3) The streets are covered with water. **(too much)**

....

4) There is much butter in the plate. **(How much)**

....

C – Reading Comprehension

(4 marks)

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Waterwheels are in rivers.The moving water makes the waterwheels go around. This creates power. People used waterwheels to help with irrigation to water their plants.

A) Answer the following questions:

1) Where can you find waterwheels?

....

2) What makes the waterwheels go around?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3) People used waterwheels to help with **(electricity – irrigation – planting)**.

4) When waterwheels go around, they create **(water – plants – electricity)**.

The Reader (Fares and the fish) (3 marks)

5 **A) Answer the following questions.**

1) What did the doctor say to Fares?

....

2) What did Dad bring for Faris to swim underwater?

....

B) Complete the following sentences.

3) Fares lived in Hurghada with ....

4) Fares stood at the top of ramp, he went quickly down the ramp, so he .... and fell.

D- Writing (3 marks)

6 **Write a sentence under each picture describing it.**

(1 marks each)



much / water

....



famous / enormous

....



dam / stop water

....

E - Handwriting (2 marks)

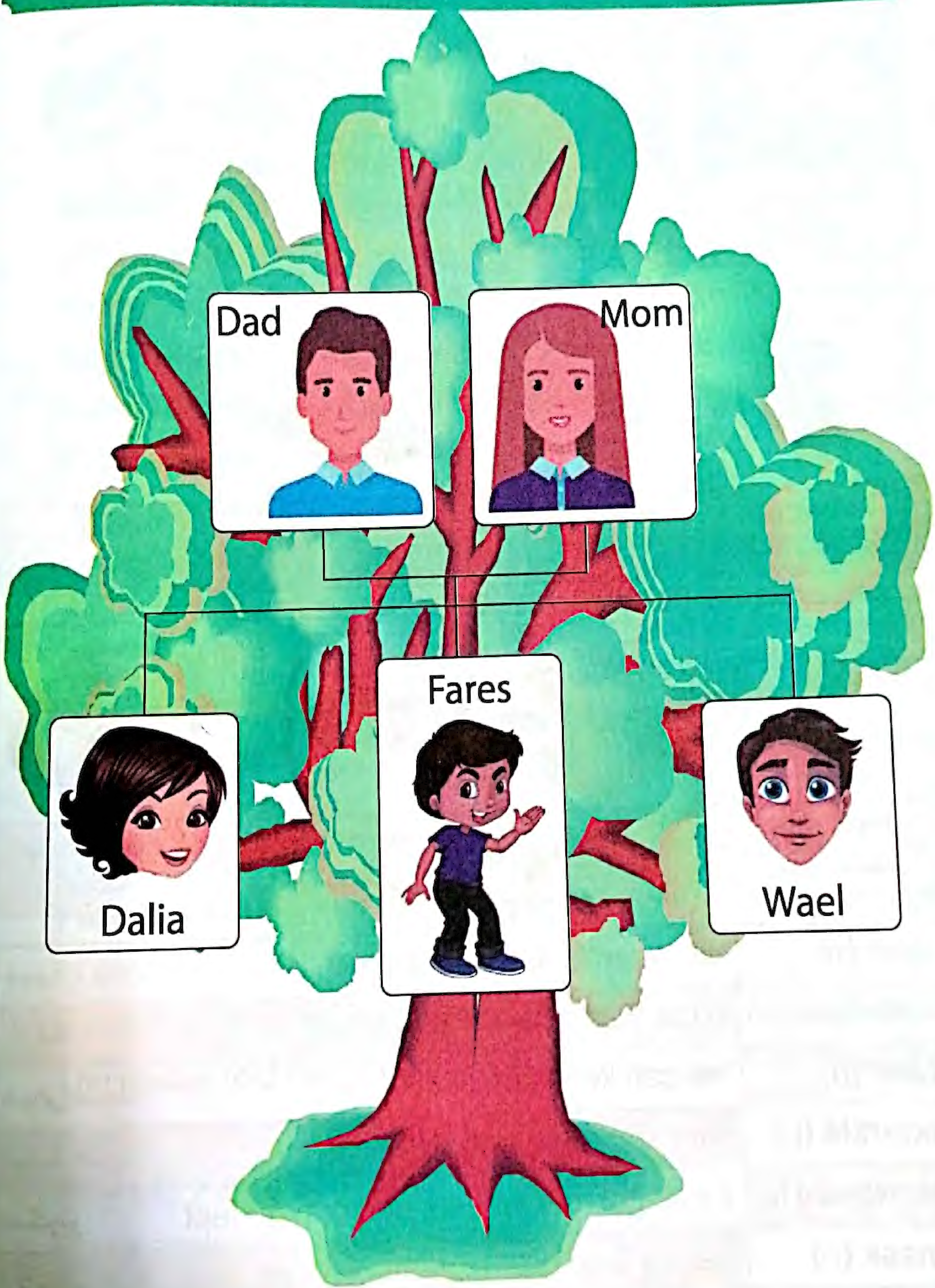
7 **Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.**

I have got enough rulers and pencils in my bag.

....

Fares and the Fish.

Fares and the Fish



Dictionary words



Hurghada
الغردقة

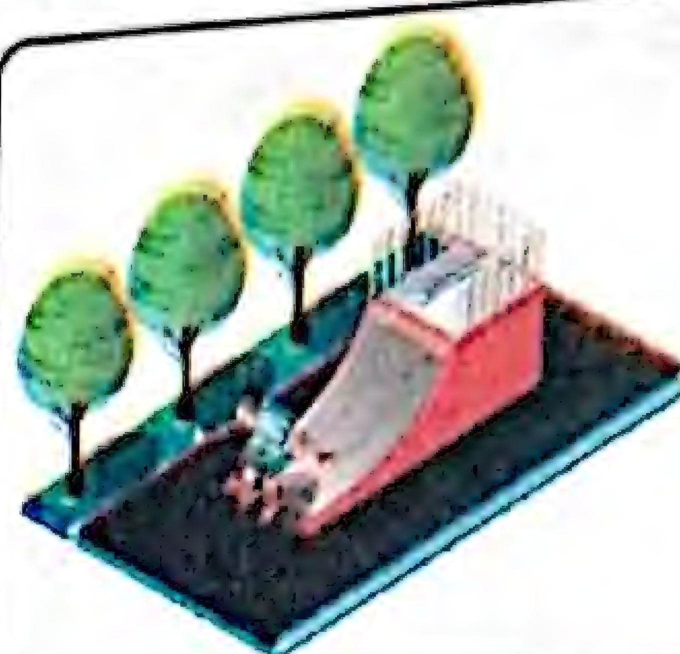

swimming pool حمام سباحة

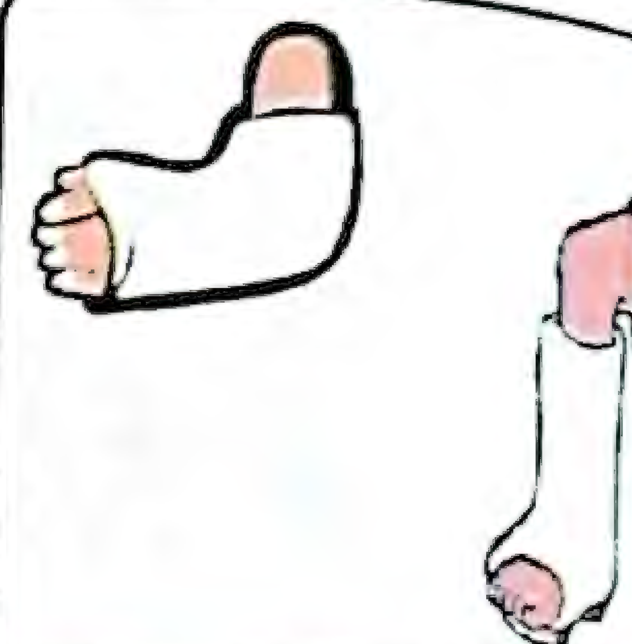

sports center
مركز رياضى


helmet
خوذة


kneepad
ركبة رياضيين


skateboard
سكوتر


ramp
سطح منحدر


cast
جبيرة جبس


fish tank
حوض سمك


mask
ماسك مياه


snorkel
ألة غطس


ambulance
إسعاف

cast (n)	we wear if we break a bone	جبيرة
ambulance (n)	a car that take you to hospital	اسعاف
tank (n)	we can keep fish in it	حوض سمك
snorkle (n)	we can breath underwater with	انبوبة غطس
skateboard (n)	it has got four wheels and can go fast	سكوتر
mask (n)	we put it on our face underwater	قناع تحت الماء

1 Answer the following questions.

1) **Where did Fares live?**

Fares lived in Hurghada with his family.

2) **Why did Fares train in the pool everyday?**

Fares trained in the pool for an hour everyday because he wanted to be an athlete.

3) **With whom did Fares go to the sports center?**

Fares went to the sports center with his mom and dad.

4) **How did Fares go to the sports center?**

Fares sometimes cycled to the sports center.

5) **Did Fares wear helmet when he cycled?**

Fares put on his helmet when he cycled.

6) **Did Adam wear helmet or knee pads when he skateboarded?**

Adam didn't like to wear helmet or knee pads when he was skateboarding.

7) **Why did Fares slip on the skateboard?**

Fares stood at the top of ramp, he went quickly down the ramp, so he slipped and fell.

8) **What happened to Fares when he fell from the skateboard?**

Fares slipped and fell, so his leg was broken. He won't be able to swim.

9) **What did the doctor say to Fares?**

The doctor told Fares that he had to wear a cast for about six weeks.

10) **Why did Fares apologise to his family?**

Fares apologised to his family because he was rude with his brother Wael and his sister Dalia.

11) What was Dad's surprise for Fares?

Dad carried a large fish tank into Fares's room and put it on the table at the end of the bed.

12) How many fish were in the fish tank?

There were too many fish for Fares to count.

13) What did Fares do for the fish?

Fares fed the fish and kept their water clean.

14) How long did Fares stay in the cast?

Fares stayed in the cast for about two months.

15) What did Dad bring for Faris to swim underwater?

Dad brought to Faris a mask and snorkel to swim and breathe underwater.

16) What did Fares want to be at the end?

Fares wanted to swim like a fish.

2 Complete the following sentences.

1) Fares lived in Hurghada with ....
2) Fares trained in the pool for .... everyday because he wanted to be an athlete.
3) Fares walked to .... with his mom and dad.
4) Fares sometimes cycled to the ....
5) Fares put on his .... when he cycled.
6) Adam didn't like to wear helmet or .... when he was skateboarding.
7) Fares stood at the top of ramp, he went quickly down the ramp, so he .... and fell.

8) Fares slipped and fell, so his leg was broken. He won't be able to ....

9) The doctor told Fares that he had to wear a .... for about six weeks.

10) Fares apologised to his family because he was .... with his brother Wael and his sister Dalia.

11) Dad carried .... into Fares's room and put it on the table at the end of the bed.

12) There were too many fish for Fares to ....

13) Fares .... the fish and kept their water clean.

14) Fares stayed in the cast for about ....

15) Dad brought to Faris a mask and .... to swim and breathe underwater.

16) Fares wanted to swim like ....

Answers

1) his family
2) an hour
3) the pool
4) sports center
5) helmet
6) knee pads
7) slipped
8) swim
9) cast
10) rude
11) a large fish tank
12) count
13) fed
14) two months
15) snorkel
16) a fish

Answers



Answer key

Unit (1) / Lesson (1)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- track 2- event 3- athlete
4- competition 5-running 6- jumping
7- medal 8- distance 9- field
10- throwing 11- wear 12- win
13- measure 14- different 15- quickly
16- high 17- sport 18- black
19- green 20- red

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- What sports events do you like?
2- I like throwing (football / jumping / running).

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1-track 2-athletes 3-wearing
4-win 5-event 6-track
7-jump 8-track 9-wins
10- medal 11- distance 12- sports
13- jump 14- competing 15- running
16- up 17- metres 18- throwing
19- at 20- quickly

4) Read the passage and answer questions.

1- The athletes are wearing red, blue, green and black.
2- I can see the sports event at the track.
3- schools 4- running

Unit (1) / Lesson (2)

1) Underline the correct word(s).

1-will 2-will 3-be
4-Will 5-won't 6-throw
7-higher 8-fastest 9-than
10- smaller
11- will 12- farthest 13- will
14- faster 15- the 16- faster
17- Will 18- farthest 19- will
20- than

2) Check your vocabulary.

1- fast 2- slow 3- high
4- happy 5-tired 6- easy
7- difficult 8- medal 9- second
10- T-shirt 11- winner 12- amazing
13- run 14- throw 15- jump
16- wear 17- athlete 18- competition
19- race

3) Rewrite sentences using word(s) in brackets.

1- Amira jumped higher than Dina.
2- Adel runs faster than Basil.
3- I hope Dalia will win a medal.
4- Adel is the fastest boy.
5- I think athlete number 5 will win.
6- Amina is the fastest.
7- My car is the smallest car.
8- Youssef is slower than Hany.
9- Adam is the slowest.
10- Fares can jump the highest.

4) Write sentence under picture describing it.

1- I think the event will be amazing.
2- The athlete is wearing red.
3- The winner is happy.

5) Look at table and complete sentences.

1- Adel is the fastest.
2- Dina is the slowest.
3- Adel is faster than Dina.
4- Amina is slower than Dalia.

Unit (1) / Lesson (3)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- do exercises 2- weekend
3- support a friend 4- record
5- get fit 6- bring
7- come second 8- problem
9- warm up 10- healthy
11- fruits 12- food
13- race 14- friend
15- track 16- competition
17- runner 18- parents

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- Yes, I enjoy running.
2- How often do you do sport?

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1-does 2-support 3-fit
4-came 5-listens 6-try
7-healthy 8-but 9-because

10- far 11- so 12- because
13- or 14- and 15- win
16- but 17- but 18- once
19- drink 20- so

4) Rewrite sentences using word(s) in brackets.

1- I like football and tennis.
2- Adel does a lot of exercise so he drinks lots of water.
3- I want to buy a new pen but I have no money.
4- I don't like cola or lollipop.
5- Ali studies hard because he has an exam.
6- I and my friend warm up because we want to get fit.
7- Adel runs fast but he doesn't win the race.
8- I want to buy a car and a laptop.
9- I am very hungry so I bring some fruits.
10- Hany can't read or write.
11- He wants some milk and tea.
12- Dalia is very hungry so she went to the kitchen.

5) Read the passage and answer questions.

1- Sara eats healthy food.
2- Sara's competition is next month.
3- runner 4- fruits

Unit (1) / Lesson (4)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- listen 2- apologize
3- support 4- make fun of
5- secret 6- pressure
7- have fun 8- rules
9- scared of 10- kind
11- laugh 12- idea

2) Read the passage and answer questions.

1- Tamer was sad when he came home from school.
2- No, Sherief isn't a good friend because he tells a secret.
3- water 4- friends

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- make 2-at 3-tells
4- listen 5-apologize 6-have
7- spread 8- pressure 9-fun
10- scared 11- sorry 12- good

Unit (1) / Lesson (5)

1) Supply the missing letters.

1- carrot 2- race 3- cake
4- citadel 5-policeman 6- cookies
7- camera 8- coffee 9- ice
10- pencil 11- space 12- bicycle

2) Circle the words with a soft / C /.

1- city 2- policeman 3- mice
4- rice 5- citadel

Unit (1) / Lesson (6)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- time 2- Egypt 3- start
4- Egyptian 5-January 6- score
7- February 8- scored 9- March
10- team 11- April 12- goal
13- May 14- cyclists 15- June
16- pyramids 17- measurement
18- challenge 19- distance 20- heart
21- week 22- footballer 23- training
24- finish 25- graph 26- shape

2) Read the passage and answer questions.

1- Mohamed Salah plays football.
2- Mohamed Salah plays for the English team.
3- like 4- 32

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- minutes 2-meters 3-seconds
4- meter 5-twelve 6-February
7- February 8-hundred 9-seven
10- hours 11- scored 12- cup
13- record 14- an hour

Unit (2) / Lesson (1)

1) Underline the correct word(s).

1- blood 2- bones 3-skeleton
4-brain 5- heart 6-elbow
7-brain 8- jaw 9-veins
10- knee 11- arteries 12- organ
13- chew 14- kick 15- Muscles
16- jaw 17- pump 18- Bones
19- brain 20- heart

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- How often does a heart beat?
2- to the heart

3) Check your vocabulary.

1- blood	2- bone	3- skeleton
4- brain	5- heart	6- elbow
7- lungs	8- jaw	9- veins
10- knee	11- arteries	12- organ
13- beat	14- muscle	15- oxygen
16- rib	17- pump	18- skull

4) Read the passage and answer questions.

1- Because it moves blood around your body.
2- Veins carry blood from the body to the heart.
3- Blood 4- blood

Unit (2) / Lesson (2)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- helmet	2- chicken	3- pad
4- sunglasses	5- park	6- protect
7- mountain	8- ride	9- horse
10- climb	11- drink	12- dinner
13- knee	14- eyes	

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- Where are you going after school?
2- I'm going to have some chicken and rice.

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1-going	2- wear	3- is
4- to	5- going	6- drink
7- are	8- have	9-Is
10- He	11- am	12- go
13- buy	14- is	15- are

4) Rewrite sentences using word(s) in brackets.

1- Adel is going to climb the mountain.
2- Dalia is going to the park.
3- Dina and I are going to ride bicycle.
4- I'm going to visit my uncle.
5- My mother is going to make a big cake.
6- Dalia is planning to have chicken.
7- We are going to buy a present.
8- After we go running, we are going to drink juice.
9- I'm tired. I'm going to go to bed early.
10- Dalia and Salma are going to wear sunglasses.

5) Read the passage and answer questions.

1- Salma is going to go to the park after school.
2- Salma is going to the park with her friends.
3- ride a horse
4- chicken and rice

Unit (2) / Lesson (3)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- healthy	2- breakfast	3- vegetables
4- fruits	5- cross	6- arguments
7- good mood		8- positive
9- calm	10- nutrients	11- brilliant
12- lifestyle	13- hungry	14- snake
15- weekend		16- prefer

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- No, I don't skip breakfast.
2- How much do you sleep?

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1-meal	2-night	3-playing
4-on	5-pieces	6-lifestyle
7-up	8-taking	9-stay
10- feel	11- skip	12- tell
13- bad	14- mood	

4) Read the passage and answer questions.

1- Because she has arguments with her friends.
2- Dalia always eat five pieces of fruits everyday.
3- happy 4- healthy

Unit (2) / Lesson (4)

1) Supply the missing letters.

1- book	2- food	3- moon
4- good	5- room	6- cook

2) Circle words that have long /oo/.

1- food	2- mood
3- room	4- moon

Unit (2) / Lesson (5)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- skin	2- germs	3- dirt
4- layer	5- sunburn	6- sunscreen
7- organ	8- lungs	9- healthy
10- damage	11- protect	12- weather
13- middle	14- bottom	15- cool
16- hot		

2) Write a sentence under picture describing.

1- The children are playing at the beach.
2- He is wearing sunglasses.
3- He must wear sunscreen.

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1-cool 2-Water 3-blood vessels
4-bones 5-sunburn 6-warm
7-skin 8-skin 9-germs
10- wear 11- middle 12- top
13- Bottom 14- damage 15- healthy

Unit (2) / Lesson (6)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- energy 2- saliva 3- stomach
4- digestion 5- tongue 6- jaw
7- chew 8- swallow 9- absorb
10- food

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- Where does food go?
2- No, it isn't healthy to skip breakfast.

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1-healthy 2-stomach
3-energy 4-chew
5-saliva 6-muscles
7-stomach 8-absorbs
9-teeth 10- tongue
11- swallow 12- breaks down
13- nutrients 14- unhealthy
15- skull 16- Oxygen
17- Arteries 18- nine

4) Write a sentence under picture describing.

1- He is having healthy breakfast.
2- He is doing exercise.
3- He is sleeping nine hours.

Unit (3) / Lesson (1)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- fruit 2- vegetables
3- carbohydrates 4- protein
5- daily food 6- fats
7- vitamins 8- fiber
9- delicious 10- minerals
11- calcium 13- sugar
14- balance 15- diet
16- plate 17- energy
18- grow 19- muscles
20- breakfast 21- strong

2) Underline the correct word(s).

1- fruit 2- good 3- delicious
4- fruit 5- balance 6- fruit
7- important 8- strong 9- protein
10- dairy 11- Calcium
12- Carbohydrates 13- carbohydrates
14- butter 15- sugar

3) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- We need vitamins for all parts of the body.
2- Where do we get calcium from?

4) Write a sentence under picture describing.

1- The fruit is delicious.
2- Dairy food such as milk and cheese.
3- They are eating a balanced meal.

Unit (3) / Lesson (2)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- lunch 2- cookies 3- candies
4- diet 5- race 6- exercises
7- bread 8- athlete 9- fruit
10- drink 11- eat 12- energy

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- Yes, you should eat healthy food.
2- Should I eat cookies everyday?

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- shouldn't 2- should
3- shouldn't 4- should
5- should 6- should
7- shouldn't 8- shouldn't
9- should 10- should
11- shouldn't 12- shouldn't
13- should 14- should
15- should

4) Rewrite sentences using word(s) in brackets.

1- You should eat fruit everyday.
2- You should drink water after doing exercise.
3- You shouldn't eat cookies everyday.
4- You shouldn't drink soda everyday.
5- You should do exercise everyday.
6- You should eat food with carbohydrates.
7- You shouldn't eat too much sweets.
8- You should drink milk for your teeth.
9- You shouldn't get up late during school days.
10- You should listen to your teachers in class.

Unit (3) / Lesson (3)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- water 2- humans
3- animals 4- plants
5- roots 6- soil
7- dehydrated 8- temperature
9- toxins 10- sweet
11- joint 12- health
13- blood 14- nutrients
15- weather 16- vegetables
17- fruit 18- brain
19- children 20- oxygen

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- Plants get water from the soil.
2- Where can we get water from?

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- water 2- soil 3- blood
4- Toxins 5- dehydrated 6- Sweat
7- Joints 8- hydrated
9- dehydrated 10- headache
11- hydrated 12- water 13- water
14- litres 15- brains

Unit (3) / Lesson (4)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- cereal 2- brownie 3- serving
4- calories 5- sodium
6- percent 7- package 8- choice
9- energy 10- vitamins 11- fiber
12- protein

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- Cereal is my favourite snack.
2- How many calories does a dried food have?

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- salt 2- half 3- calories
4- grams 5- calories 6- sugar
7- fruit 8- fruit 9- better
10- healthy

Unit (3) / Lesson (5)

1) Supply the missing letters.

1- nutrition 2- digestion
3- fiction 4- pollution

Unit (3) / Lesson (6)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- fridge 2- freezer
3- fire 4- cans
5- electricity 6- containers
7- preserve 8- store
9- dry 10- dentist
11- fresh 12- sick
13- ceramic 14- mood
15- sugar 16- salt

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- What is your favourite snack?
2- Yes, I know sugar is bad for my teeth.

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- fresh 2- store 3- preserve
4- dry 5- zeer pots 6- jars
7- water 8- containers 9- electricity
10- damages 11- arteries
12- affect 13- carbohydrates
14- lasts

Unit (4) / Lesson (1)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- cheetah 2- chimpanzee 3- cobra
4- fox 5- macaw 6- sloth
7- monkey 8- sea lion 9- nest
10- shelter 11- burrow 12- hunt
13- squirrel 14- hide 15- rabbit
16- owl 17- turtle 18- birds

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- What did you do yesterday?
2- I saw cheetah and the spider monkey.

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- Cheetah 2- Cobra
3- Macaw 4- sea lion
5- sloth 6- Fennec fox
7- spider monkey 8- crayfish
9- habitat 10- shelters
11- build 12- holes
13- shelters 14- hide
15- gather

4) Read the passage and answer questions.

1- Lions hunt other animals to eat.

2- Animals live in places which are close to their natural habitat.

3- nests 4- Rabbits

5) Write a sentence under picture describing.

1- The children are visiting the park.

2- I can see a monkey.

3- I can see a macaw.

Unit (4) / Lesson (2)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- show 2- elephant 3- grass
4- whale 5- swim 6- meat
7- animals 8- guess 9- think
10- build 11- correct 12- rivers

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- I think elephants might live in Africa.

2- What do you think elephants eat?

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- might 2- might not
3- might 4- might
5- might not 6- might
7- might not 8- might not
9- might 10- might

Unit (4) / Lesson (3)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- habitat 2- rainforest
3- swamp 4- desert
5- South Polar 6- grassland
7- snow 8- shelter
9- burrow 10- leaves
11- roots 12- sunshine
13- fur 14- fox

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- What is a swamp?

2- Crayfish usually live in swamp.

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- climate 2- the polar habitat
3- take 4- live
5- wet 6- swamp
7- desert 8- white
9- Macaw 10- Wolves
11- Equator 12- sunshine
13- map 14- Turtles

Unit (4) / Lesson (4)

1) Supply the missing letters.

1- tent 2- grassland 3- wetland
4- swamp 5- camp 6- hunt

Unit (4) / Lesson (5)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- deforestation 2- pollution
3- fire 4- building
5- flood 6- drought
7- volcanoes 8- spider
9- monkey 10- chemicals
11- pollute 12- destroy
13- ash 14- dark
15- sunlight 16- insect
17- garbage 18- lizard

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- What is pollution?

2- Volcanoes are natural disaster.

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- Spiders 2- dark 3- small
4- snakes 5- four 6- Pollution
7- drought 8- Deforestation
9- Building 10- flood 11- destroy
12- slowly 13- garbage
14- erupts 15- balance

4) Write a sentence under picture describing.

1- There isn't enough water in drought.

2- They are cutting down trees.

3- He is growing a plant.

Unit (5) / Lesson (1)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- water 2- oasis 3- desert
4- spring 5- surface 6- soak
7- river 8- hot 9- dry
10- visit 11- ground 12- earth
13- monuments 14- swim
15- plant 16- fruit

2) Read the passage and answer questions.

1- Siwa Oasis is a very interesting place in the desert.

2- They ate lots of fruit.

3- hot 4- spring

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- desert	2- rivers	3- spring
4- spring	5- grow	6- after
7- years	8- An Oasis	

4) Write a sentence under picture describing.

1- We are visiting Siwa Oasis.
2- They are swimming in a spring.
3- They are eating some fruit.

Unit (5) / Lesson (2)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- olives	2- basil
3- spearmint	4- shade
5- dates	6- sandstorm
7- desert	8- protect
9- herb	10- basket
11- delicious	12- oil
13- oasis	14- wood
15- shelter	16- sick
17- medicine	18- bowl

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- What did you do last winter?
2- I saw a spring.

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- shade	2- baskets
3- Tamarisk	4- Basil
5- olive	6- Acacia
7- special	8- medicine
9- protection	10- spearmint

Unit (5) / Lesson (3)

1) Underline the correct word(s).

1-has	2- eaten	3- visited
4-have	5- has	6- have
7-have	8- seen	9- tried
10- climbed	11- have	12- have
13- ever	14- never	15- seen

2) Rewrite sentences using word(s) in brackets.

1- Adel hasn't seen any date palm trees.
2- Have you eaten chicken food?
3- Mohamed has visited Paris before.
4- No, I have never seen a snake.
5- I and Heba have climbed a mountain.
6- Yes, I have visited Siwa.
7- Have you ever walked in the desert?
8- Nour has never eaten olives.
9- They haven't seen a big lake.
10- They have never try a coffee.

3) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- Have you taken any photos?
2- Yes, I have drunk from a spring.

Unit (5) / Lesson (4)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- water cycle	2- condensation
3- evaporation	4- precipitation
5- groundwater	6- runoff
7- stage	8- cloud
9- atmosphere	10- drops
11- surface	12- mountain
13- sky	14- heat
15- vapor	16- spring
17- soak	18- salt
19- experiment	20- land

2) Read the passage and answer questions.

1- The water cycle is water travels from the land to the sea
2- We need water to drink, cook, wash and to grow plants.
3- Farmers 4- cooking

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- water cycle	2- Precipitation
3- run off	4-Groundwater
5-condensation	6- fresh
7- salt	8- evaporates
9- float	10- underground
11- travels	12- spring
13- cooler	14- frozen

Unit (5) / Lesson (5)

1) Supply the missing letters.

1- polar	2- river	3- water
4- cobra	5- shelter	6- cheetah

Unit (5) / Lesson (6)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- cactus	2- spine
3- hump	4- hooves
5- desert	6- wetland

7- polar
8- adapt
9- survive
10- thick
11- habitat
12- stem
13- crocodiles
14- camoflage
15- protect
16- tube

2) Write a sentence under picture describing.

1- A camel has a hump to store fat.
2- The spin of cactus stop animals drinking the water inside.
3- It doesn't rain a lot in desert.

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1-close
2-survive
3-water
4-stop
5-sweat
6- hump
7-hooves
8-stems
9-protection
10- hide

Unit (5) / Lesson (7)

1) Write in letters.

1- two hundred fifty
2- four hundred sixty six
3- three thousands one hundred twenty six
4-nine hundred sixty five
5- four thousand six hundred twenty seven
6- five hundred ninety one
7- four thousand three hundred twenty eight

Unit (6) / Lesson (1)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- flood
2- rain
3- thunderstorm
4- lightning
5- water
6- airport
7- street
8- drain
9- pipe
10- canal
11- barrier
13- dam
14- sandbag
15- pump

2) Underline the correct word(s).

1- sandbags
2- dam
3- drain
4- pipes
5- pump
6- canal
7- barrier
8- Flood
9- dam
10- pump

3) Read the passage and answer questions.

1- In 2020, there was a flood in Egypt.
2- Because there was a lot of rain.
3- closed
4- buildings

4) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- To keep water out.
2- Why do we build dams?

Unit (6) / Lesson (2)

1) Underline the correct word(s).

1- aren't
2- many
3- much
4- many
5- isn't
6- many
7- enough
8- many
9- isn't
10- much
11- much
12- many
13- many
14- many

2) Rewrite sentences using word(s) in brackets.

1- How much butter is in the plate?
2- There aren't enough girls.
3- How many cars are there in the street?
4- There are enough boys in the class.
5- There isn't enough food in the dish.
6- There is too much salt.
7- There is too much water in the streets.
8- There isn't enough salt.
9- There aren't many pens in my bag.
10- There aren't shops in our area.

Unit (6) / Lesson (3)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- ruin
2- collapse
3- wash away
4- protect
5- predict
6- warn
7- install
8- minimize
9- risk
10- problem
11- bridge
12- warning
13- remove
14- dangerous
15- weather
16- road
17- engineer
18- office

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- ruin
2- collapse
3- Matter
4- predict
5- warn
6- install
7- minimize

Unit (6) / Lesson (4)

1) Underline the correct word(s).

1- volunteer
2- injured
3- funny
4- selfish
5- generous
6- cooperative

7- caring
8- brave
9- polite
10- lazy
11- calm
12- liar
13- generous
14- cowardly

2) Check your vocabulary.

1- officer
2- firefighter
3- emergency
4- funny
5- rescue
6- scared
7- volunteer
8- community
9- lazy
10- generous
11- cooperation
12- responsible
13- mean
14- selfish
15- liar
16- polite

3) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- I'm a firefighter.
2- Yes, it is dangerous.

Unit (6) / Lesson (5)

1) Supply the missing letters.

1- dangerous
2- generous
3- nervous
4- enormous
5- famous

Unit (6) / Lesson (6)

1) Check your vocabulary.

1- hydroponic
2- irrigation
3- waterwheels
4- dam
5- aqueduct
6- desalination
7- pump
8- turbine
9- the citadel
10- temple
11- crop
12- engineering
13- problem
14- well
15- salt
16- dry

2) Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

1- How many water wheels are there in Fayoum?
2- Yes, desalination uses a lot of energy.

3) Underline the correct word(s).

1- Waterwheels
2- rivers
3- oxens
4- lake
5- the largest
6- flooded
7- high up
8- electricity
9- Desalination
10- Desalination

My Teacher



Model Tests

Connect plus

3

First term

Prepared by
Adel Hodhod – Dina Hodhod
Dalia Hodhod

Model Test (1)

A - Language Functions

1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue. (2 marks)

Rana	Will it be a good competition?
Yassein	..............................(1)..............................
Rana	Will Adel win today?
Yassein	..............................(2)..............................

B - Vocabulary & Structures

2 Underline the correct word(s). (8 marks)

1) Hany is **(moody – brave – scared)** today. You don't know if he is going to be happy, sad or angry.
2) We get dates from the **(palm – olive – accacia)** trees.
3) What **(athlete – race – sports)** event do you like?
4) **(Is – Are – Does)** she going to climb the mountain?
5) We use muscles when we **(carry – chew – protect)** food.
6) Jamil is good at running **(and – because – so)** throwing the ball.
7) It's dark. I am going to **(go – goes – going)** to bed.
8) We chew our food with our **(saliva – tongue – teeth)**.

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets

(4 marks)

1) It's bad to eat too much sugar. **(shouldn't)**

....

2) She decided to go to the club after school. **(going to)**

....

3) It's good to listen to your teachers in class. **(should)**

....

4) Ali studies hard. He has an exam. **(because)**

....

C – Reading Comprehension

(4 marks)

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Youssef wants to be in the school running team. He goes running once a week. He sometimes skip breakfast but he always eat lunch. He loves snacks. He likes candies and drinking sodas. What should he do to get into the school running team.

A) Answer the following questions:

1) What do you think Youssef should do to get into the school running team?

....

2) Does Youssef want to be in the school running?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3) Youssef likes drinking **(water – juice – soda).**

4) Youssef goes running **(once – twice – third) a week.**

The Reader (Fares and the fish)

(3 marks)

5 A) Answer the following questions.

1) With whom did Fares go to the sports center?

2) What did Fares want to be at the end?

B) Complete the following sentences.

3) The doctor told Fares that he had to wear a .... for about six weeks.

4) Fares lived in Hurghada with ....

D- Writing

(3 marks)

6 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

(1 marks each)



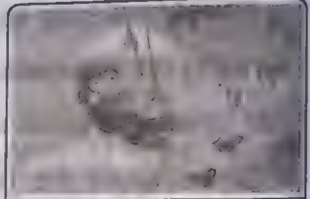
eat / healthy

....



put / sunscreen

....



going / mountain

....

E - Handwriting

(2 marks)

7 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

Healthy food puts Adel in a good mood.

....

Model Test (2)

A - Language Functions

1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

(2 marks)

Maged	Is she going to climb a mountain?
Rasha	..........................(1)............................
Maged	..........................(2)..........................?
Rasha	Yes, I enjoy.

B - Vocabulary & Structures

2 Underline the correct word(s). (8 marks)

1) **(Sloth – Cheetah – Cobra)** is a poisonous snake.
2) Daddy isn't scared of anything. He's **(clever – brave – moody)**.
3) Hydroponic farming grows plants in **(air – water – soil)**.
4) People use **(jars – plates – cups)** and cans to preserve food.
5) **(He – We – They)** is going to wear pads to protect his elbows.
6) Lots of birds **(build – dig – take)** nests in trees.
7) The **(skull – heart – ribs)** protects your brain and eyes.
8) **(Oxygen – Blood – Saliva)** is a gas we breathe.

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets.

(4 marks)

1) Heba runs fast. She doesn't win the race. **(so)**

....

2) It's bad to eat chocolate everyday. **(shouldn't)**

....

3) No one can jump higher than Jack. **(the highest)**

....

4) Ramy can't speak English. He can't speak French. **(or)**

....

C – Reading Comprehension (4 marks)

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

A habitat is a place with a particular kind of climate and landscape. There is snow and ice in a polar habitat. There aren't any trees and the plants are small. Animals take shelter in burrows. Rainforests are cold and wet places. They are in tropical part of the world. The trees grow a lot of fruits for animals to eat.

A) Answer the following questions:

1) What is a habitat?

....

2) Where do animals take shelter in?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3) There is **(snow – hot – wet)** and ice in a polar habitat.

4) **(Polar – Tropical – Rainforests)** are cold and wet places.

The Reader (Fares and the fish) (3 marks)

5 A) Answer the following questions.

1) What did Dad bring for Faris to swim underwater?

2) Why did Fares apologise to his family?

B) Complete the following sentences.

3) Fares sometimes cycled to the ....

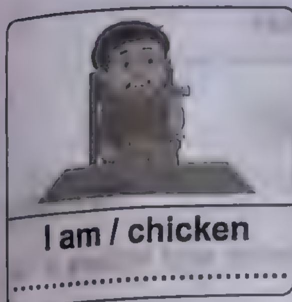
4) Fares walked to .... with his mom and dad.

D- Writing

(3 marks)

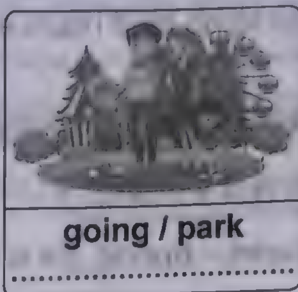
6 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

(1 marks each)



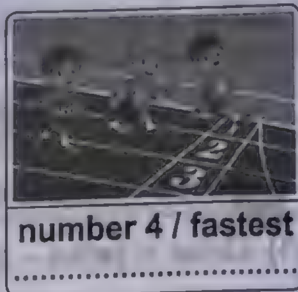
I am / chicken

....



going / park

....



number 4 / fastest

....

E - Handwriting

(2 marks)

7 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

He is going to wear a helmet to protect his skull.

....

Model Test (3)

A - Language Functions

1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue.

(2 marks)

Mai	Should he eat some food with carbohydrates?
Nader	..............................(1)..............................
Mai	..............................(2)..............................?
Nader	Yes, he should sleep for 8 hours a day.

B - Vocabulary & Structures

2 Underline the correct word(s).

(8 marks)

1) Omar is (**wise – scared – brave**). He is clever and knows a lot of things.
2) In the (**heart – brain – lungs**), oxygen is added to the blood.
3) My family (**has never been – have never been – been**) to an oasis.
4) We get (**water – blood – energy**) and nutrients from the food.
5) Children (**should – not – shouldn't**) have more than 25 grams of sugar a day.
6) It (**will – won't – is**) be difficult to hear him. He is very near.
7) He's (**go – going – goes**) to wear helmet to protect his skull.
8) (**Will – Won't – Is**) it be a good competition?

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets

(4 marks)

1) I want to buy a car. I want to buy a laptop. **(and)**

....

2) It's better for you to do exercise. **(should)**

....

3) My mother intended to make a big cake for us. **(going to)**

....

4) He wants some milk. He wants some tea. **(and)**

....

C – Reading Comprehension (4 marks)

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Sugar is nice but it is bad for out teeth. Sugar is also bad for our heart. It stops our arteries working well. When we get energy from sugar. It lasts a short time. Then we want more. When we get energy from carbohydrates it lasts long time. Sugar can be bad for our mood.

A) Answer the following questions:

1) Why is sugar bad?

....

2) Where do we get energy from?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3) Energy from carbohydrates lasts **(long – short – tall).**

4) Sugar stops **(blood – arteries – lung)** working well.

The Reader (Fares and the fish) (3 marks)

5 A) Answer the following questions.

1) Did Adam wear helmet or knee pads when he skateboarded?

2) How long did Fares stay in the cast?

B) Complete the following sentences.

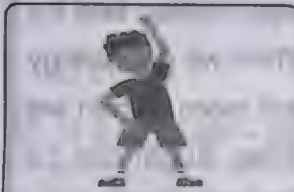
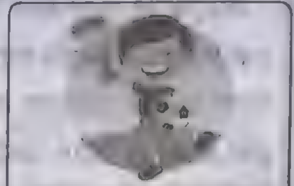
3) Fares put on his .... when he cycled.

4) There were too many fish for Fares to ....

D- Writing (3 marks)

6 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

(1 marks each)

		
do / exercise	**like / running**	**winner / happy**
....	....	....

E - Handwriting (2 marks)

7 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

It's important to eat healthy food.

....

Model Test (4)

A - Language Functions

1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue. (2 marks)

Nancy	..............................(1).................................?
Wael	My favourite snack is chocolate and candies.
Nancy	Did you know sugar is bad for our teeth?
Wael	..............................(2).................................

B - Vocabulary & Structures

2 Underline the correct word(s). (8 marks)

1) Fatima is always **(calm – safe – brave)** She never gets upset or worried.
2) **(Basil – Tea – Rice)** is a herb. You can make oil and medicine from it.
3) Do you ever **(need – skip – keep)** breakfast?
4) We need protein to make our bodies **(strong – small – fat)**.
5) When I feel angry and sad. I don't **(say – forget – tell)** anyone.
6) Bones are **(soft – hard – easy)**.
7) **(Fats – Sugar – Calcium)** is good for our bones.
8) **(Muscles – Bones – Lungs)** protect our soft organs.

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets

(4 marks)

1) It's good to eat food with carbohydrates. **(should)**

....

2) I planned to visit my uncle today. **(going to)**

....

3) I am very hungry. I bring some fruits. **(so)**

....

4) I don't like cola. I don't like candies. **(or)**

....

C – Reading Comprehension (4 marks)

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

I am an emergency responder. I volunteer when there is an emergency. We are trained to help firefighters and the police. We can do first aid. and help rescue people from floods. Sometimes it is scary, but I like helping people.

A) Answer the following questions:

1) What does an emergency responder do?

....

2) What can emergency responder do to help people?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3) Emergency responder are trained to help **(animals – children – firefighters)**.

4) Emergency responders can do **(first aid – swimming – running)**.

The Reader (Fares and the fish)

(3 marks)

5 A) Answer the following questions.

1) How did Fares go to the sports center?
2) What did Fares do for the fish?

B) Complete the following sentences.

3) Fares trained in the pool for .... everyday because he wanted to be an athlete.
4) Dad carried .... into Fares's room and put it on the table at the end of the bed.

D- Writing

(3 marks)

6 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

(1 marks each)

		
shouldn't / chocolate	**they / cycling**	**jump / high**
....	....	....

E - Handwriting

(2 marks)

7 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

Vitamins are good for all parts of the body.

....

Model Test (5)

A - Language Functions

1 Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue. (2 marks)

Mervat	What sports events do you like?
Zaki	..............................(1)................
Mervat	How often ....(2)...............?
Zaki	I do sport three times a week.

B - Vocabulary & Structures

2 Underline the correct word(s). (8 marks)

1) The ribs protect our **(eye – brain – heart)**.
2) Fruit is **(hot – strong – delicious)**.
3) It's **(good – brilliant – bad)** to eat too much sweets.
4) Our skull protects the **(heart – lungs – brain)**.
5) The **(brain – lungs – skin)** is the largest organ in our body.
6) It's hot, so we **(eat – drink – finish)** lots of water.
7) A kilometer has thousand **(hours – meters – seconds)**.
8) Basil is very fast **(because – but – so)** he didn't win the race.

3 Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets (4 marks)

1) It's good for your teeth to drink milk. **(should)**
....

2) I want to buy a new watch. I have no money. **(but)**

....

3) Rania and I intended to ride bicycles on Friday. **(going to)**

....

4) I and my friend warm up. We want to get fit. **(because)**

....

C – Reading Comprehension (4 marks)

4 Read the following passage and answer the questions.

All of us have a favourite game or sport. Anna comes from England. She likes playing computer games. She goes swimming in summer. Pierre comes from France. He likes swimming and football. His favourite sport is basketball. Marco likes watching tennis on TV. He plays volleyball on Monday but he doesn't play tennis. Maria is nine years old. She comes from Mexico. She likes skipping. And now what about you?

A) Answer the following questions:

1) What does Marco like to watch?

....

2) What is your favourite sport?

....

B) Choose the correct answer:

3) Anna goes **(skateboarding – swimming – skipping)** in summer.

4) Marco plays volleyball on **(Saturday – Sunday – Monday).**

The Reader (Fares and the fish) (3 marks)

5 A) Answer the following questions.

1) Why did Fares slip on the skateboard?

2) What was Dad's surprise for Fares?

B) Complete the following sentences.

3) Fares stood at the top of ramp, he went quickly down the ramp, so he .... and fell.

4) Fares apologised to his family because he was .... with his brother Wael and his sister Dalia.

D- Writing (3 marks)

6 Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

(1 marks each)

		
brownie / 310 calories	**moles / hole**	**shouldn't / much**
....	....	....

E - Handwriting (2 marks)

7 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

A book is about nutrition and digestion.

....